

2

Child and Family Welfare

*(Being the official organ of the Canadian Council on
Child and Family Welfare.)*

Vol. VI

JANUARY 1931

No. 6

Bilingual Conference

ON

Child Welfare Problems

Chateau Frontenac

Quebec

FEBRUARY 23rd, 24th, 25th

1931

Published by

The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare

Council House, 245 Cooper St.,

OTTAWA, - - CANADA

CONTENTS.

	Page
Information Service.....	1
1. Progress Report:— The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.....	3
2. Handling Unemployment in Montreal.— Marjorie Bradford.....	13
3. The Child Hygiene Section.....	19
4. Delinquency Services in the Maritime Provinces.....	31
5. One Hundred Training School Boys.....	42
6. Manitoba— Provincial Conference on Social Work.....	44
7. The Montreal Survey.....	46
8. Council House— Our New Headquarters.....	55
9. Social Work and Unemployment Relief.....	53
10. The Migration of Juveniles to Canada.....	59
11. Federation Achievements.....	61
12. New Faces in New Places.....	63
13. Bilingual Conference at Quebec.....	56
14. Book Reviews.....	68
15. New Publications.....	12

Child Welfare News

Vol. VI

OTTAWA, JANUARY 1931

No. 6

Information Service.

Due to the increasing demands made upon the office for information of a technical nature in reference to the provision of equipment, etc., to meet the needs of many of our agency members, the executive has decided to attempt the experiment of operating an information service in "Child and Family Welfare" during 1931.

Some members were opposed to this development because of the danger of pressure to insert commercialized advertising material in these pages. Consequently, any listings carried in this service, and any insertions appearing in the pages of this bulletin have been carefully selected and can be regarded as meeting with the full approval of your executive officials. We can therefore confidently bespeak your patronage of those firms who have co-operated in the inauguration of this service.

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

AUXILIARY CLASSES in School or Institution.

Academic Supplies.....	
Handicrafts Supplies.....	
Musical Training Material.....	

BOOKS.

The MacMillan Co. of Canada, Ltd.	11
The New Books on—	
Child Welfare.	
Child Training.	
Community Organization.	
Delinquency.	
Dependency.	
Education.	
Family Welfare.	
Public Health.	
Mental Hygiene.	
Industrial Problems.	
Relief Problems.	
Recreation.	
Rural Problems.	
Sociology—General.	

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Appliances.....	
Clinical Equipment.....	
The J. F. Hartz Co. Limited.....	20
Special Training Equipment (desks, chairs, etc.).....	

CLINICS.

Clinical Equipment and Supplies.....	
The J. F. Hartz Co. Limited.....	20

INSTITUTIONAL EQUIPMENT.

Architects—specializing in plans for children's buildings.	
E. H. Paisley, B. Arch.	55
Fireproof Building Materials.	
Floor Coverings.	
Sanitary Equipment.	
Firms specializing in small bath and toilet equipment graded for children.	
Dormitory Equipment.	
(1) Firms specializing in small beds, cots, and small dressers and chests.	
(2) Firms having available 'mill end lots' in sheetings, etc.	
Dining Room Equipment.	
(1) Firms specializing in heavy china, but attractively designed for children.	
and	
(2) Porcelain or brightly coloured enamel dishes.	
(3) Small size dining room chairs and tables.	
(4) Table coverings—specialized for institutions, e.g., 'fairy damask' specially treated linoleums, etc.	
(5) Firms specializing in "mill ends" of cloths and table napkins	
Kitchen Equipment.	
Firms specializing in equipment for institutional cooking—serving.	
Heating Equipment.	
Firms specializing in economical and efficient systems of "plant" heating.	
Mimeograph and Multigraph Machines and Supplies.	
(1) Firms specializing in machines of moderate cost that can be purchased by individual agencies.	
National Stationers, Ltd.	17
Office Furniture and Supplies.	
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.	14
Orthopedic Shoes.	
Orthopedic Shoes for Children.	
Natural Tread Shoes Distributing Co., Ltd.	30
Playground Equipment.	
(1) All types of outdoor playground equipment.	51
Playroom Equipment and Play Material.	
(1) All types of indoor and outdoor play material especially firms making a specialty of constructive toys and play material.	
Harold A. Wilson.	51
Record Forms.	
(1) Firms specializing in the printing of record forms.	
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.	14
Uniforms.	
Firms specializing in the provision of staff uniforms.	
Sainthill-Levine & Co.	57

Progress Report.

THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE.

It will be remembered that at the tenth annual meeting of the Council in November, 1929, the Council's year was changed, to correspond with the fiscal year (April 1 to March 31). Reports of interim nature were therefore prepared covering the period from April 1, to October 31, 1929 (seven months). It was hoped to have the eleventh annual meeting, in May 1930, at Ottawa, but the decision to hold the second Canadian Conference on Social Work in Toronto at that time changed the situation entirely, as this Conference had been projected for Ottawa. The Governing Board met in February 1930, and discussions of finance, organization, etc., took place, looking to the inauguration of the family welfare section at the time of the annual meeting. In May it was not known whether the increased government grant sought, would be forthcoming, so for these and other reasons, only the Family Welfare Division met in Toronto at that time. Intensive attention required for the Council's finances, together with failure to obtain the increase in the public grant made it uncertain what lines of planning could be followed until September 1930. Meantime, the distressing conditions which had arisen across the Dominion and the consequent pressure on the resources and personnel of the social agencies seemed to advise against the absorption of time and money in an annual meeting, if this expenditure could be avoided. In fact, several of the responsible members of the executive stated that they would be unable to attend any meetings, which would take them away from their offices, in the next few months. Consequently, it was decided to call the Governing Board in session in October, and to leave the matter of the eleventh annual meeting in abeyance. As the Council is operating, during the period of reorganization, with the constitution suspended, the annual meeting may be held as directed by the executive. At the time of going to press, it seems probable that the eleventh annual meeting will be formally convened, simply to comply with regular procedure, reports on 1929-30 work will be filed, and the meeting adjourned for their consideration and adoption at the twelfth annual meeting to be held in Ottawa, possibly in May or June 1931. It has been proposed that this formal eleventh annual meeting should take place at the time of the bilingual conference under the Council's auspices at Quebec, February 23rd, 24th and 25th. In any case, the meeting will be simply a short and formal one to comply with constitutional procedure.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the Governing Board held at the Chateau Laurier, on October 22nd, 1930, dealt with many matters of urgency and importance. There was a good attendance, including:

I.—SEDERUNT.

The President, Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, Ottawa, in the Chair.
Mr. Robert E. Mills, Toronto, Chairman Child Welfare Division.
Mr. G. B. Clarke, Montreal, Chairman Family Welfare Division.
Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Toronto.
Mr. J. H. T. Falk, Montreal.
Miss Malca Friedman, Montreal.
Mme. A. Thibaudeau, Montreal.
Mme. P. E. Marchand, Ottawa.

Miss Thelma Williams, Ottawa.
Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa.
Colonel LaFleche, Ottawa.
Mr. C. A. Seguin, Ottawa.
Dr. F. S. Burke, Ottawa.
Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary.

Regrets were received from:

Mr. C. S. MacDonald, Toronto.
Mr. C. L. Burton, Toronto (with suggestions re certain items on agenda.)
Mme. Tessier, Quebec, who had called by long distance.
Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Perth, who had called by long distance.

II.—MINUTES.

The minutes of the February meeting having been previously distributed, were taken as read.

Attention was given to many matters therein engaging the attention of the Council, of which the most important were:—

- (1) **Child Welfare News:** The Executive Secretary reported that:
 - (a) From April 1st the name had been changed to "Child and Family Welfare"; the bulletin had been reduced in size and was being issued every other month—May, July, September, November, January and March—of the Council year.
 - (b) An effort was made to operate a directory with advertising listed as instructed, and a highly recommended solicitor engaged. It was a difficult undertaking which could be developed but slowly.
 - (c) The Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers had hitherto enjoyed the privilege of having its proceedings printed by the Dominion Department of Health. The Department this year decided that it could not handle this job, and The Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers had sought our co-operation, offering \$75 towards the cost.

After lengthy discussion it was regretfully decided that due to the unusual financial conditions this year, the Governing Body found it impossible to recommend this expenditure for the proceedings of another organization.

(2) **Salary Schedules.**

The special committee on this matter presented only an interim report, asking for further time to consider certain principles and suggestions under discussion. There was a general feeling that several of the positions required reclassification but that due to the financial situation, at present, any increases should be only in respect to positions rated at the minimum salaries, or in respect to overdue increases. Action was authorized along these lines, and a resolution of special appreciation addressed to the executive secretary, which read in part:

"That the Governing Body express their sincere appreciation of the financial sacrifice the Executive Secretary has made in refusing to consider other positions in order to remain in the service of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, and appreciate the fact that her services to the Council are by no means adequately recompensed."

(3) **Reclassification of Posts.**

Suggestions for reorganization of the administration were offered, following on the resignation of the Assistant Secretary in charge of the office. After lengthy discussion it was agreed to redesignate the executive positions of the Council, **as from November 1st, 1930**, as follows:

The Executive Secretary to become **Executive Director.**

Assistant Secretary to become **Assistant to the Director.**

The Secretary to the Family Welfare Division to be as designated,

The Secretary to the Child Hygiene Section to be as designated,

The Secretary to the French Section to be as designated.

III.—OTHER ITEMS.

The executive secretary reported on other items of importance as follows:

(1) **Summer Course Institutional Workers:**

Due to the pressure of work this matter has not been further advanced; it will be put in hand this autumn.

(2) **Crest:**

Three possible designs were submitted. At the adjournment of the meeting these were carefully studied, and the Executive Secretary instructed to seek further designs before a decision was made.

(3) **Christmas Cards:**

Prices and designs have been secured, but nothing further has been done, due to the pressure of other work.

(4) **Ross Commission on Public Welfare: Ontario Recommendations—**

The material which was laid before the Commission formally through the special committee dealing with the subject was submitted to members of the Executive especially concerned therewith. The Commission's report was summarized in our September issue, and efforts are being made to obtain public support for its findings.

(5) **Executive Changes:**

Miss Dorothy King, Montreal Family Welfare Association, replaces Mrs. M. Thomson, Hamilton, Ontario, who has gone to New York State.

Mme. A. Thibaudeau, Montreal, replaces Mr. Arthur St. Pierre, resigned.

(6) **Government Grants:**

As already reported to the Executive, we failed to obtain the increase of \$5,000 in the Dominion Government grant. The Secretary reported on this and on the question of provincial government grants. Instructions were given to make every effort to obtain increased public support this year, and to enlist the active support of executive and council members in such efforts.

(7) Membership Committee:

Nothing had been done as yet in reference to the report on revision of the classes of membership, beyond an approach to the three large church groups in our membership two of whom have increased their annual fee from \$5 to \$50. This matter, together with that of life membership suggestions, was left in the hands of the special committee.

IV.—PROPERTY PURCHASE.

A memorandum which had already been circulated to the Governing Board was then presented. Lengthy discussion followed, in which the opinion of the Executive members was reported as received in reply to this circular letter. It dealt with definite proposals to acquire a building in the residential section of the city, to be used as offices, in an effort to reduce overhead costs. The annual meeting had left the matter in the hands of the Governing Board. While practically all the Executive members had approved of the proposal, many had limited their approval by the proviso that there should be substantial leases for those parts of the building available for rental before purchase. The President pointed out the difficulty of renting until the building was converted. It was finally decided:

That this property be purchased on the terms set forth in the memorandum already forwarded to the Executive, and that the Executive Secretary be advised to consult our solicitor in reference to all necessary legal procedure to be followed in this regard, and that the proper officials of the Council, trustees, etc., be hereby authorized to act as he may direct.

(The property in question was a three storey brick house, described on p. 55, at 245 Cooper St.)

V.—FINANCE REPORT.

A memorandum previously forwarded to the Governing Board was presented and discussed in detail. Arising out of it and subsequent discussion, two resolutions were agreed upon:

- (1) That the President, the Executive Secretary and Mr. Falk be empowered to reorganize the Montreal membership of the National Advisory Committee on Finance.
- (2) That the Executive Secretary be asked to report to the Governing Body on the possibility of so organizing her work as to be entirely free from the office and able to devote April, May, June, September and October, 1931, entirely to:
 - (a) consolidation of organization and finances of the Council;
 - (b) recruiting in the different universities for social workers;
 - (c) negotiations re the provision of more adequate training school facilities.

VI.—FAMILY WELFARE DIVISION.

The Executive Secretary indicated that there was now available \$3,909.00 which might be considered as raised for the purposes of inaugurating this division. She also presented summaries of correspondence with the Sub-Committee, relative to personnel. In the discussion, opinion

centred about the wisdom of deferring this appointment until the beginning of the Council's year (April 1st) on two grounds:

- (1) the undesirability of taking away a key worker from any of the large agencies in the next few months;
- (2) the impossibility of introducing or insisting upon the observance of standards with which we would want to be associated in any work which we might attempt to effect during the stress of this winter.

It was therefore agreed:

That the Family Welfare Division be inaugurated on April 1st, 1931, but that the appointment of the secretary to the Division be made as soon as possible. (The general opinion of the group was indicated re personnel, which was left in the hands of the Sub-Committee appointed in February for further report and action.)

VII.—COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SERVICES.

The need in this field was discussed and it was understood that this would be one of the subjects to be dealt with if the arrangements suggested under Section V. (2) could be proceeded with. Meanwhile it was agreed that the Secretary should attempt to meet urgent situations as they arose, through consultation and advice from Mr. Falk, Mr. Brittle, etc.

VIII.—CHILD HYGIENE SECTION.

A most interesting report was presented from Miss Aileen Riordan, Secretary of the Child Hygiene Section. A summary of it appears in the report of the annual meeting of the Section on page 19.

The report was received with great interest and enthusiasm. One Executive member quoted the statement of a prominent public health worker that our Council was issuing some of the best health literature published in Canada. It was urged that the office be instructed to prepare a small folder indicating the nature of the services offered by this Section, and their growth in the three years since 1927-28.

A further suggestion was made that a special effort should be made to enlist and retain as members of the Council, mothers who received our prenatal letters, and who in the opinion of our own office would respond to such an approach.

IX.—BUDGET, 1931-2.

The Executive Secretary recommended that no increase should be made in the 1931-2 budget over 1930-1, due to the unusual conditions prevailing. The 1930-1 budget was therefore approved and renewed, as follows:

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

OPERATING BUDGET.

1931-1932.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE:

1.—General Council Administration.....	\$14,300.00
(i) Executive Services.....	\$10,500.00
(ii) Office Staff.....	3,800.00

(iii) General Administration.....	5,450.00
Rent.....	1,600.00
Travelling.....	1,750.00
All operating costs and incidentals..	2,100.00
(iv) Printing and Publications.....	4,600.00
Special Child Welfare publications..	2,000.00
Special Family Welfare publications ..	750.00
Child Welfare News.....	600.00
Family Welfare News.....	750.00
Incidental expenses and distribution ..	500.00
(v) Survey, Research and Field Work (exhibits).....	4,000.00
(vi) Representation, League of Nations.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$28,850.00
2.—Child Hygiene (met by special grant as per agreement):	
(i) Salaries and travelling.....	\$ 2,000.00
(ii) Prenatal letter service.....	1,500.00
(iii) Postnatal letter service.....	1,500.00
(iv) Diet Folders, Exhibits, etc.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	6,000.00
	<hr/>
Grand Total.....	\$34,850.00

REVENUE:

1.—ASSURED—General Council.....	\$10,000.00
Dominion Government Grant.....	\$10,000.00
Child Hygiene:	
Grant—Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Ass'n.	6,000.00
	<hr/>
Total Revenue Assured.....	\$16,000.00
2.—REQUIRED for year's operations. (Of this \$11,350 is for present services, \$7,500 is for Family Welfare expansion)	18,850.00
	<hr/>
	\$34,850.00

X.—FRENCH-SPEAKING SECTION.

The Executive Secretary reported the appointment of Mme. Noel Chassé on the recommendation of the French Section, as successor to Mme. Proulx. Mme. Chassé joined the staff at the end of July. She is a registered nurse, an honour graduate of Water Street Hospital, Ottawa. After some weeks in the office she has been gradually tried out in field work, her first appointment being under Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid's immediate attention; her next in company with Mme. Marchand in the Gatineau area in Quebec and her last six with Miss Dykeman in Northern New Brunswick.

The Executive Secretary and the French Secretary, through the kindness of Mme. Tessier, conferred with Dr. Lessard, Provincial Health Officer of Quebec, and Director of the Bureau of Charities, en route from New Brunswick. From these conferences arrangements have been made as follows:

1. Mme. Chassé will devote some time in conjunction with the District Medical Health Officer to the possibility of interesting the Counties of Hull and Gatineau in the development of a County Health Unit.
2. An effort will be made to develop first aid classes in this area through Mme. Chassé, under the St. John's Ambulance Association.
3. A bilingual conference will be attempted in Quebec in February, dealing primarily with:
 - (a) Child Hygiene,
 - (b) Child Protection,
 - (c) Delinquency.

Dr. Lessard has consented to act as chairman of the general committee. Judge Choquette will also act on the local committee which will be created under the direction of the French Secretary in December. The Honourable Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, has been interviewed and will attend some of the sessions.

The Department of Health of Ontario has started a health demonstration in Prescott County. Arrangements are being made to have the provincial staff utilize Mme. Chassé's services as interpreter and speaker in some of their work. This field experience will be of great value to her.

XI—CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S WORK.

The Executive Secretary reported that as Secretary of the Interim National Committee on Crippled Children's Work, she had been able to arrange that representatives of the National Committee (in the persons of Mr. R. W. Hopper, Secretary of the Ontario Crippled Children's Society, and Miss Jean Browne, Director of the Junior Red Cross of Canada) should attend the organization meetings of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Societies, where Mr. Edgar Allen of the International Society, was in attendance. As a consequence these provincial societies have not made international affiliation, but will attend the next meeting of the Canadian Committee. The Quebec Society is reported as having also decided against outside affiliation.

The Executive Secretary pointed out that some members of the interim national committee were coming to the conclusion that the situation demanded the continuous attention of an office secretary, working under their direction, on the different matters before the National Committee, and keeping up a sustained contact with the constituent societies. This would be explored at the 1930 meeting of the Committee.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to advise the National Committee that should such a project appear feasible and possible, this Council would do its utmost to provide office space in its new building here, and to help in stenographic services in the first months of organization at least, if the constituent groups found themselves able to finance the project. It was pointed out that this would involve this Council in a contribution of roughly \$600 to \$700 per annum, but it was felt that there was a logical obligation upon us to do our part in bringing about the correlation of national effort in this field, and in advancing crippled children's work in close relationship to the general public health and child welfare programme.

XII.—REPRINTS OF PUBLICATIONS.

An unusual demand for our literature has developed in the last year, with the result that many of our publications are now out of print, and the stock of others very low.

The unprecedented response to the habit-training folders required a reprint almost immediately.

The financial analysis submitted showed \$917.00 still available for publications in the Child Welfare Budget as adopted, but only \$1,997.00 available for all expenditure in the Child Hygiene Section until March 31, 1931.

The Executive Secretary further explained that time would not permit of thorough revision of all reprints, unless the demands for literature were held back.

Discussion resulted in a decision to authorize reprints, at the discretion of the Executive Secretary, with revisions being made wherever possible before reprinting.

XIII.—FIELD SERVICES.

MARCH 1930—ONTARIO: The Executive Secretary reported that in March in addition to work in connection with New Brunswick, she gave some time to the study of the special memoranda to be laid before the Ontario Public Welfare Commission.

In April and May she had accumulated leave abroad.

JUNE, 1930—MANITOBA: In June a special report was made on custodial services for Delinquent Girls for the Province of Manitoba, the government having cabled the Secretary to undertake this work. A special provincial school is being provided, and will be ready for occupancy within the year.

JUNE TO DATE—MONTREAL: Since June 17th the Survey of the Social Services of the English-speaking Roman Catholic Group in Montreal was in progress. The Catholic Welfare Bureau, Toronto, lent Miss O'Gorman for the Family Welfare end of the work; Dr. Grant Fleming gave advisory help on health services; Dr. W. T. B. Mitchell on the Mental Hygiene, Capt. Bowie on Recreation, and Mr. Falk and Father Haley invaluable help on community and financial problems. As the result of this work a Catholic Welfare Bureau was opened in December and a federated appeal for funds made from Dec. 10th to 15th.

SEPT., 1930—FREDERICTON: The interim copy of the Fredericton report is now in the hands of the local committee, the field work having been done by Miss King and the Executive Secretary. Developments here must await the prospect of a good worker, but there is every indication that the major recommendations of the report will be adopted.

OCT., 1930—MONCTON: Moncton was again visited; there is grave need of Family Welfare services and also community consciousness of this need. The Executive Secretary has promised survey services as soon as this can be arranged, and when there is some prospect of an available appointee to head up the bureau which cannot but evolve from a successful piece of work. The financing of the survey is practically assured.

OCT., 1930—SAINT JOHN: Saint John, N.B., was recently visited. Excellent progress is being made in all lines of development arising from the Survey. The Family Welfare Bureau has added a third

worker to the staff; the C.A.S. a second one, and the Boys' Industrial School is vastly improved. An excellent Day Nursery has been founded in collaboration with the Family Welfare Bureau. We are trying to help in further developments, i.e., co-ordination of private and public relief services; study of the development of a community chest for 1932, the creation of a Juvenile Court in Saint John, and the implementing of the recommendations re provincial child protection services.

SASKATOON: Arrangements were completed with the Family Welfare Association of Montreal for the loan of Miss Dorothy King's services for this work. Miss King returned East on October 23rd, from several weeks' field work in this city. As the result of her work, a Family Welfare Bureau is being established there, with an excellent board, and the budget for the first year underwritten. The selection of an executive officer has been left largely with the Council, and further developments await this step.

CHARLOTTETOWN: To date it has been impossible to complete the survey work in the Island. It should be advanced, as excellent co-operation in developments is assured, but here too an experienced executive will be required.

KINGSTON: The Secretary has again been approached in reference to work here. There is no doubt that with a few days' work by someone familiar with the community, an excellent piece of community organization would result.

VICTORIA: The Secretary has again been requested to make a special survey in Victoria. Interviews have been held on the matter, but no definite promise given, because of lack of time and staff for the service.

ALBERTA: No further progress has been made in reference to a Child Welfare survey of the province, but the matter is still open.

HAMILTON: Mr. Mills reported unusually fine developments arising out of the survey made for the Hamilton Children's Aid Society in December and January 1929-30.

Delinquency Field Services.

Due to the generosity of Mr. Burton and the Toronto Big Brothers' Association, Mr. Frank Sharpe spent six weeks in the autumn under Council auspices on delinquency conferences in the Maritimes. He visited Halifax, Saint John, Charlottetown, Sydney, Truro, Campbellton, Sackville. He addressed public meetings, met with industrial school groups, etc., and everywhere had an excellent reception. A summary of his work will be found on page 31.

GROWING UP. By Karl de Schweinitz. \$1.75

"This book tells how we become alive, and are born and grow up.

It is a story that has happened to everybody, to your neighbours next door, to your mother and to your father and to you.

We are all interested in it. We have all been babies and we have all been born, so, of course, we want to know how we came into the world.

It is to tell boys and girls this story that I have written **GROWING UP.**"

—KARL DE SCHWEINITZ.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE, 70 BOND ST. - - - TORONTO 2.

XIV.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Child Hygiene Section:

The Post Natal Letters—12 letters in an attractive cover, dealing with care and training of the baby.

The Habit Training Folders—6 short folders dealing with frequent problems in child care,—enuresis, food problems, temper tantrums, nervousness, toilet habits, disobedience and honesty.

“Private Home Care for Children in Need”.

first edition—April, second edition—August.

“The Protection of Child Life”—an illustrated folder of which 5000 copies were printed in August.

“The Family Court”—Judge Hosking—September 1930.

Ready for Press:

“Private and Public Relief in Twelve Canadian Cities”.

“The Non-Academic Child”—a reprint of papers by Mrs. A. M. Plumptre, and Dr. E. P. Lewis.

In Preparation:

“Comparative Analysis—Child Protection Legislation of Canada.”

“The Children’s Aid Society in the Child Protection Programme.”

“The Day Nursery”.

“Factors in Institutional Care of Children”.

“Provisions for Maternal and Infant Welfare in Canada and Her Provinces.”

Publications Received.

Family Bibliography—the official organ of the Family Welfare Association of America—has just issued a bibliography of the articles published during its ten years of existence. These articles are classified under the following headings:—

The Social Study.

Making and Carrying out Plans of Treatment.

Diagnosis—Evaluating Evidence.

Case Recording.

Philosophy—Goals—Ethics—of Family Social Work.

Evaluation and Interpretation.

The Family in General.

Community Resources.

Economical Cookery Book—prepared by the Nutrition Committee of the Health Service of the Federated Agencies of Montreal—price ten cents—A valuable pamphlet which, in addition to recipes for simple, appetizing dishes and instructions as to their preparation, gives advice and suggestions to mothers in regard to children’s meals.

Organization of Parent Education Groups.

St. George’s School for Child Study, 47 St. George St., Toronto, has issued a pamphlet, in co-operation with the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, describing the work done for the past five years in organizing and conducting Parent Education Groups in Toronto.

The origin and extent of the work are described briefly and information is given as to procedure in the local organization of such groups. Leadership requirements are outlined, and advice given as to the type of meeting, keeping of records, and library facilities. The pamphlet also includes a book list for parents of young children.

Handling Unemployment in Montreal.

MARJORIE BRADFORD, Assistant Secretary Montreal Council of Social Agencies.

It has become traditional policy in the Province of Quebec that the provincial government promotes welfare services by subsidizing private charities rather than by developing public services. The municipalities have largely adhered to the same policy, and while there is a Department of Public Assistance for Montreal, there are no public services for outdoor relief in this city.

It therefore became apparent when the special funds for unemployment relief were projected, that the private charitable interests of Montreal would have to organize the necessary machinery to meet the emergency.

Early in the autumn a conference took place at which responsible representatives were present from the Montreal Council of Social Agencies representing English Protestant and non-sectarian agencies, the Central Council of St. Vincent de Paul Societies representing the French and English Catholics, and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

It was agreed that if public authorities should desire to utilize the services of the voluntary agencies in Montreal in the dispensing of the special funds for unemployment relief, each of the above bodies would set up the necessary machinery to care for unemployed falling within its own group.

Tentative proposals were submitted accordingly to the Mayor and executive committee of the city council and following subsequent negotiations with both city and provincial governments it was agreed that the services of the three representative bodies would be utilized for emergency unemployment relief.

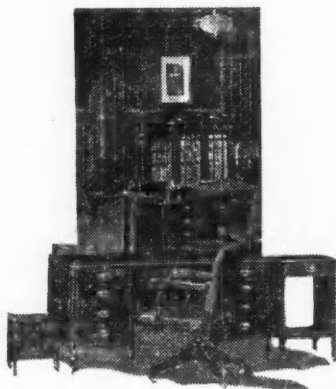
A commission named by the Mayor consisting of representatives of Protestant and Catholic clergy; Central Council of St. Vincent de Paul Societies; Montreal Council of Social Agencies; Federation of Jewish Philanthropies; Catholic Community Council; together with three aldermen, the Chairman of the Industrial Commission and the Superintendent of the Municipal Department of Public Assistance, was made responsible for the apportioning of public funds for direct relief to the three organizations. Divided on a strictly sectarian basis, the \$450,000 which will probably be available will be apportioned as follows:

To Roman Catholics.....	\$333,000	74%
" Protestants.....	85,500	19%
" Jews.....	31,500	7%
	<hr/>	
	\$450,000	

THE PROTESTANT AND NON-SECTARIAN AGENCIES.

Since public funds were distributed on a strictly sectarian basis it became necessary to confine the emergency services established by the Council of Social Agencies practically to Protestants though a large number of its member agencies are non-sectarian.

A
COMPLETE
LINE
OF
OFFICE
EQUIPMENT
MADE
IN CANADA



A
COMPLETE
LINE
OF
FILING
SUPPLIES
FOR
EVERY SERVICE

We Make Everything We Sell & Guarantee Everything We Make.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO.
LIMITED

BRANCHES AT—OTTAWA, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, HALIFAX, SAINT JOHN, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORIES: NEWMARKET, ONT.

A Special Committee on Unemployment was set up by the Council and given complete responsibility for the organization of the required emergency services and the co-ordination of other unemployment relief services operating under its auspices for the Protestant community.

The Special Committee is representative of The Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the railways, the banks, Montreal Trust Co., McGill University, Sun Life Assurance Co., Bell Telephone Co., Montreal Harbour Commission, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Montreal Trades and Labour Council, the Service Clubs, and the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, with a small advisory committee of professional social workers.

In preparations to meet the emergency, the unemployed likely to be in need of help were classified as follows:

- (1) Married men with families who are residents of Montreal, mostly of the manual labourer type.

It was agreed that the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee which operates in Montreal every winter during the months of most severe unemployment would act for the Special Committee in caring for this group. As it has always been the policy of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee to restrict this aid to British subjects it was arranged that certain others not falling within this group should be cared for by the Family Welfare Association.

(2) Homeless single men of the manual worker type.

In a normal year in Montreal there is sufficient lodging accommodation for the homeless single men, but it became apparent early in the autumn that facilities would be required to care for a large surplus over and above the numbers that could be accommodated in existing Refuges. Accordingly, a sub-committee acting for the Special Committee on Unemployment established a refuge to care for this surplus in an old school building loaned through the kindness of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. Blankets were loaned by the Department of National Defence through the Red Cross and later, double-decker beds were secured from a private source. This refuge (The Dufferin Square Refuge) accommodates about 450 men at night, and has been feeding between two and three thousand mid-day meals in addition to offering, suppers and breakfasts to those remaining over night.

A special hostel has been established for the younger and more hopeful types in order that they may be segregated from the older men, some of whom are hardened vagrants. This hostel is caring for approximately 100 young men, mostly under 25 years of age. A small convalescent home of 7 beds was also opened as an adjunct to the work of the Refuge. The work of the Dufferin Square Refuge has been manned to a very considerable extent by volunteers recruited from the young business men of the city. This branch of the work has also been designed for Protestant men but in actual practice a large number of Roman Catholics from middle Europe have benefited.

(3) Unemployed Office Workers—men and women, mostly residents of Montreal.

The Sun Life Assurance Company placed at the disposal of the Special Committee, offices and staff from its personnel department for the purposes of a central registration bureau for office workers. This is not conducted on sectarian lines but is registering all unemployed office workers who apply. A special relief department provides relief to these people where necessary. Owing to the sectarian basis of distribution of funds for unemployment relief, such relief is confined to Protestants and others are referred to the proper source for their own group.

(4) Homeless Women.

Homeless women of the office worker type applying to the Central Registration Bureau are cared for by the Young Women's Christian Association through a co-operative arrangement of that Association with the Registration Bureau.

Homeless women of the manual worker class have been accommodated in the Sheltering Home, which is, as its name implies, a refuge for homeless women and children, operating throughout the year.

CATHOLIC AGENCIES.

English Catholic families in distress are being cared for by the recently formed Catholic Welfare Bureau, and work for English Catholic homeless men has been centralized in the Catholic Salvage Shop. A number of these men have been accommodated in the Dufferin Square Refuge through a co-operative arrangement. The funds for the above work are obtained from public moneys and distributed through

the Central Council of St. Vincent de Paul Societies. Emergency work for French Catholic families is being done through the Central Council of St. Vincent de Paul Societies and its parochial branches. A special refuge for homeless men has recently been established to supplement existing facilities and more recently still, a special refuge for homeless women has been opened by a committee of women of the French-speaking community.

JEWISH AGENCIES.

Families of the Jewish faith are being cared for by the usual machinery of the Welfare Department of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. The homeless men problem and the office worker problem are not great enough among the Jewish people to warrant the organization of special emergency measures.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The above observations apply only to direct relief to unemployed persons in want. Public works for relief of unemployment assisted by the special fund for this purpose voted by the Dominion Parliament, will go forward in Montreal as in other cities. Selection of public works to be undertaken and letting of contracts has been placed in the hands of an Industrial Commission appointed by the city. The Commission is representative of many interests in the city and is serving voluntarily.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LOAD OF OUR PROTESTANT AGENCIES.

The following figures are given for the emergency relief services operating under the auspices of, or in conjunction with the Special Committee on Unemployment of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies:—

Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee.

Total registrations to date (Jan. 13th, 1931).....	1,100
Total expenditures to date.....	\$30,425.07

The total registrations of this Committee for the whole season last year, that is, from November to April, were 351, and the total expenditure was \$18,025.97, so that it will be noted that the load this Committee has already assumed is far in excess of its total load last year.

Central Registration Bureau for Office Workers.

As at January 3rd, 1931, total registrations for employment were 2,153, and placements numbered 86, not including a number placed in commission sales work. 81 single men had received relief in the form of meals and lodging, and 54 were still on the active list. 44 families had been helped, of whom, 34 remained on the active list. Very casual assistance had been given in a number of cases. Expenditure to January 3rd amounted to \$1,292.63. In a report made at that time, the Superintendent of this Bureau stated that new registrations for employment had fallen off considerably in the previous two weeks. In the three weeks previous to January 3rd, the new registrations were 425, 137 and 70. On the other hand, little falling off in applications for relief was reported, and it was stated that from 8 to 10 new cases were being accepted per week. There are, of course, no comparative figures for 1929, as this Bureau is purely temporary and of an emergency nature.

Dufferin Square Refuge.

Total registrations as at January 13th, 1930.....	5,736
Total number of meals served on day of latest report	2,559
(Of this, 1,667 were meals given at mid-day, and 892 were breakfasts and suppers given to men sleeping at the refuge).	
Men accommodated over night.....	446
(This does not include the number of approxi- mately 100 young men in the separate hostel).	
Total expenditure to date.....	\$15,053.11

As this Refuge is also a temporary emergency service, there are no comparative figures.

Family Welfare Association.

The total expenditures for 1930 are about the best index one can give to the excess load carried by the Family Welfare due to unemployment. They are as follows:—

1930.....	\$110,659.00
1929.....	93,903.00

The excess of 1930 over 1929 is attributed to unemployment relief. In the summer months when the Family Welfare Association takes care of all unemployment relief, the excess of expenditures for 1930 over 1929 was \$9,841.47. Though the load of the Family Welfare Association was reduced when the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee began to operate under its own financing in November, the burden still continued far in excess of last year's, since the Family Welfare Association is dealing with un-naturalized families and with those where the problem of unemployment is complicated by other problems. The case load of the Family Welfare Association for the last three months of 1929 and 1930 was as follows:—

	1930	1929
October.....	947	662
November.....	944	676
December.....	970	653

Registrations for employment at the Protestant Employment Bureau and the Young Women Christian Association Employment Bureau which deals largely with domestics, are also significant.

ELLAMS CABINET MODEL

is a very simple duplicating device for statements, forms, reports, etc.

It is easily handled, clean and economical.

PRICE \$40.00 COMPLETE

We carry in stock all British Vellam Stencil Paper
for all makes of machines.

NATIONAL STATIONERS LTD.

115 YORK ST.

TORONTO

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU INC.

	Active Files		New Registrations		Placement	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
January.....	560	741	234	285	333	373
February.....	394	671	115	184	325	232
March.....	351	637	105	174	363	329
April.....	301	506	94	131	620	655
May.....	393	578	142	182	951	851
June.....	411	544	157	181	542	456
July.....	318	532	104	130	511	330
August.....	338	580	131	134	341	389
September.....	401	675	163	281	497	358
October.....	386	840	181	327	548	422
November.....	581	1050	185	424	385	462
December.....	631	1731	186	805	392	305

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Registrations for Employment.

1929.....	3,338
1930.....	4,557

Employers.

1929.....	3,758
1930.....	3,298

Applicants Placed.

1929.....	1,549
1930.....	1,668

NOTE:—All competent domestics are able to obtain employment. However, in some instances they have to take a lower salary.

IMPERIAL BABY WEEK CHALLENGE SHIELD.

Canadian municipalities or agencies may compete for the silver challenge shield awarded annually by the National Baby Week Council of England for the most successful Baby Week Campaign, held in the Empire, outside the British Isles.

Any municipality or voluntary agency in Canada may organize a Baby Week Campaign.

The Imperial Challenge Shield is of silver and enamel on oak. In the granting of it each campaign is judged on its merits, particularly in relation to the way in which it is devised to meet the peculiar circumstances of the district it is to cover.

The Shield was won for 1926-27 by the Health and Baby Week Committee of Bellary Municipality, Madras Presidency, India; for 1927-28 by the Baby Week Committee of Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa; for 1928-29 by the Baby Week Committee of Kalutara, Ceylon; and for 1929-30 by the Baby Week Committee of Panadura, Ceylon. In 1926-27, Calgary won the shield awarded for second place.

All entries for the competition must be in by June 1st. Full particulars for the organizing of such a Baby Week Campaign may be obtained from.

The National Baby Week Council,
117, Piccadilly, London, W. I.
ENGLAND.

The Child Hygiene Section.

The second annual meeting of the Child Hygiene Section of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare was held in Council House, Ottawa, on Friday, December the twelfth, 1930, at 8 p.m.

I.—SEDERUNT.

- Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene, Provincial Department of Health, Ontario, in the Chair.
Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief, Child Welfare Division, Dominion Department of Health, Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. H. E. Young, Provincial Health Officer, British Columbia.
Dr. M. R. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, Alberta.
Dr. F. C. Middleton, Deputy Minister of Health, Saskatchewan.
Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Manitoba.
Dr. A. Lessard, Provincial Health Officer, Province of Quebec.
Dr. P. A. Creelman, Provincial Health Officer, Prince Edward Island.
Miss H. Dykeman, Director of Public Health Nursing Service, New Brunswick.
Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, Ottawa.
Miss Jean Browne, Director, Junior Red Cross of Canada, Toronto.
Miss Edith Hurley, Director, Department of Public Health Nursing, University of Montreal.
Dr. J. Fenton Argue, Member of Dominion Medical Council, Ottawa.
Dr. A. Burton Wilkes, Ottawa.
Mr. B. Merson, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, and staff members of the Canadian Council:
Mme. Chassé, Secretary of the French Section,
Miss Aileen Riordan, retiring secretary, Child Hygiene Section,
Miss Margaret Nealon, incoming secretary, Child Hygiene Section,
Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Director.

Regrets were received from—

- Representatives-Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association absent due to an important meeting of executives in New York.
Dr. J. W. Crane, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont.
Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, called unexpectedly to another meeting that day.
Miss Esther Beith, detained by illness in family.
Mrs. Harold Riley, Calgary, Alta.

II.—BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETINGS.

The members of the section gave attention to matters brought forward from the last meeting, which among other items included:

(1) Mortality Charts in French.

A special series will be attempted along lines suggested by Mr. Lawrence of Winnipeg. It is hoped that this experimental series will indicate the progress that has been made in the last five years

HOSPITAL, NURSING, CLINIC, SICK ROOM

AND

FIRST AID SUPPLIES

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST

THE J. F. HARTZ CO. LIMITED

34 GRENVILLE ST.
TORONTO

1434 MCGILL COLLEGE AVE.
MONTREAL

in the reduction of infant mortality. It was felt that this would be a much more just representation of facts, especially in provinces where like Quebec great progress had been made in recent years.

(2) Health Verses.

The Executive Director reported that the matter of providing for the publication of an edition of health verses as prepared with illustrations by Miss Helen Campbell had been taken up with one of the dairy companies, and it was hoped that it might prove possible to issue an attractive pamphlet to "succeed" "The Story of the Curlytails," now out of print.

(3) Exhibits.

The Executive Director reported at length in reference to the inquiries reaching the office for suggestions as to exhibit ideas not only in the field of Child Hygiene but of Child and Family Welfare generally. There was general agreement that an arrangement whereby the Council would undertake to summarize information about exhibits and exhibit material in these different fields, and to evolve exhibit suggestions and send mimeographed suggestions and charts therefor to the different provinces and voluntary agencies would be of the greatest possible use. The Section recommended to the governing council that in considering plans for the Council's further expansion, it should take under consideration the possibility of appointing one official in charge of publications, publicity and exhibits whose special duty would be to work particularly on the last subject along lines of suggestions sent forward by the different Sections.

(4) Films.

The Secretary of the Section reported that nothing further had been done on the matter of the compilation of a film by the Federal Motion Picture Bureau along lines previously discussed of bringing together different pictures of work in different provinces. It was decided to leave the matter with the Section for further action and to leave in the hands of the sub-committee the appointment of a committee to deal with it.

(5) Distribution of Health Teaching Material.

The Chairman reported that the Public Health Education Division of the Ontario Department of Health had been engaged for some time in the collection of health teaching material published in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. They had collected over one thousand pieces of every form and type. The supply which they now had on hand was diverse and interesting, some of it very costly in its production, some very sound and scientific and some including project measures as well as the presentation of material. Most of the material is commercial. Through co-operation between this Section and the Ontario Department this office has a list of 176 sources of such material. The question had now arisen whether this Council could promiscuously encourage the distribution of this literature. Much of it was commercial. There was a great demand for such material as indicated in the Secretary's report that in recent months requests have been received from 567 teachers even though this Council makes no effort at distributing school material.

It was finally decided that the Council should undertake a survey of the existing health teaching material now available, summarizing the sources and describing this material, and undertake to issue a summary thereof which would be generally available. This resolution contained the instruction that the survey was not to include any commercial material from the United States.

(6) Diet Folders.

The Secretary of the Section reported that the revision of the Diet Folders had been left in the hands of the Chairman of the Canadian Public Health Association Committee and that the new folders had proved most popular and useful. The question now arose of whether we should continue to send out fifty sample sets as we had done for some years and also what we should do with the supply which we had on hand of one of the old folders. It was decided that since the folders were now so well known we should not in future distribute more than one set of each as samples.

(7) Re Publication, "Provisions for Maternal and Child Care in Canada."

The Executive Director reported that this publication which had been under preparation for two years was now in galley form and the question had arisen that while it was headed "Provisions for Maternal and Child Care in Canada" it really had been designed only to deal with public provision for these services and that this should be indicated on the publication. Discussion evolved, the result of which was a decision to add to it a section dealing with the work of the voluntary agencies in each of the provinces and in the two cities especially covered, in order to make the pamphlet fully comprehensive.

(8) Distribution of Prenatal and Post-natal Letters.

The Secretary of the Section reported in detail in reference to the distribution of these letters.

The proposal to notify the doctor concerned when his name was given by the patient had been most successful. Our co-operation had been appreciated and many doctors had sent us the names of all their patients.

As the result of letters sent to the directors of Public Health Nursing and of Hospital Administration Departments in the Canadian universities, some 42 hospitals had availed themselves of these letters for their students in training.

An effort has been made to get wider distribution among Public Health Nurses and sample sets have been sent to all Public Health Nurses in Ontario and the nurses in charge of each district of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Sample sets were also sent to each medical student in the graduating year in the Canadian Medical Colleges.

When the post-natal letters were ready, they had been sent to all names on the prenatal letter service for the preceeding six months and a footnote had been placed on the last prenatal letter to the effect that the post-natal letters were also available. It was decided to send the post-natal letters in future only to those who applied for them, instead of to all the prenatal lists.

The question was raised of effecting co-operation with the Provincial Departments of Health in an effort to obtain their co-operation in sending out post-natal cards following on birth registrations. In British Columbia, as an experiment notices in reference to the post-natal letters had been sent out for a definite period in reference to all birth registrations in the district of Vancouver Island. The response in requests had been beyond all expectations, running to 70%. In view of this experiment it was decided that the Executive Director should consult with the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association in respect to their willingness to provide this material before the Provincial Health Officers stimulated the demand further, as the lowest estimate that any of them placed on the possible response was 30% and many expected that the results would run much higher.

The proposal had also been made that we should supply all maternity hospitals and obstetrical wards with post-natal cards, and this was being followed up.

(9) Re Health Teaching Material for Teachers.

It was reported that this matter, which the Section had brought forward on different occasions, had been made the subject of study of a committee struck by the Dominion Health Council that day and that it could therefore be dropped from our agenda for the time being.

(10) Re the Maternal Mortality Posters.

It was reported that the cost of reproducing the coloured poster which had been painted showing the Maternal Mortality in Different Countries was, in the opinion of the Executive Director and Treasurer, too great to justify investment, and was therefore dropped.

The proposed chart showing maternal mortality in the Canadian provinces did not reveal sufficient variation to be useful in teaching and was not being proceeded with.

(11) Re Pamphlets on Pasteurization and Immunization.

In view of the excellent summary on Pasteurization made available by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture and the provincial material on this subject, the proposal to issue this pamphlet was not proceeded with. The demand for a Diphtheria Immunization pamphlet in French was so considerable that the Secretary had this matter in hand and the material which she had ready was outlined. A final review of it was left in the hands of the sub-committee.

III.—SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary reported that the work of the Child Hygiene Section had made marked progress during the past year. The tremendous increase in the number of requests received for our literature, particularly for our prenatal and postnatal letters, had necessitated an increase in our office staff to handle the mailing, and the question of further expansion required immediate consideration.

Exhibits—During the year exhibit material and literature for distribution have been sent to the following:

1. Without a representative from our office in attendance:

(a) Annual Conferences—

Canadian Nurses' Association, Regina, Sask.
Ontario Registered Nurses' Association, Toronto.
International Sunday School Association, Toronto.
Catholic Women's League of Canada, Sudbury.
Women's Institutes of British Columbia, Vancouver.
Women's Institutes of Eastern Ontario, Cobden, Ont.
Canadian Red Cross, Edmonton.
London Child Welfare Association, London, Ont.

(b) Under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Health—
Regina and Saskatoon in Saskatchewan.
Brandon in Manitoba.

Saint John in New Brunswick.

Halifax, Sydney, Yarmouth and Amherst in Nova Scotia.

(c) In response to requests received from other sources—

Shop-at-home Weeks, St. Catharines and Niagara Falls,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ridgeway and Cobalt Fairs, Ontario
Victorian Order of Nurses (for Fall Fair) Sherbrooke, P.Q.

2. With a representative from our office in attendance:

Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, Ont.
Western Ontario Fair at London, Ont.
Woodstock Annual Fair.
Lambton Annual Fair, Sarnia.
Leamington Annual Fair.
Women's Institute Convention at Richmond, Que.
Ontario Education Association Convention, Toronto.

There is a striking difference in the results obtained from exhibits which are sent out without an attendant from our office and those at which an attendant is present for personal conferences.

Twenty-five requests for our material received at the Ontario Education Association Convention in April were from as many different points in Ontario and were made by nurses, teachers, social workers and school trustees. The personal contacts made at this time resulted in further inquiries and requests during the following months.

The number of requests for our letters and other publications coming from the immediate vicinity of the places visited which are reaching our office daily is sufficient evidence that the Fall Fair work was well worth while.

In each of the places visited our representative called on the Medical Officer of Health and as many of the other physicians as time would permit, the nurses doing public health work, the hospitals and the press, explaining to all the type of service we are prepared to give. A complete set of our health literature was left with the editor of the Women's Page of each paper, and the merits of our publications have since found space in their columns. Some of these articles have been reprinted by other Canadian newspapers, with the result that inquiries and requests for our literature have been received from all of the provinces following this piece of publicity relative to exhibits in Ontario.

The excellent newspaper publicity which our work was given in all of the towns and cities visited was the means of getting in touch with a large group of mothers from the rural districts.

At the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto our representative was in touch with more than one hundred public health workers—Medical Officers of Health, Public Health Nurses and Social Service Workers of the United States and some from each of four other countries. In most cases they expressed their surprise at such a piece of work being administered nationally, and commented on the advantage of uniformity in health-teaching in all of our nine provinces.

New Publications.

Post-natal Letters.

The delay in the publication of the post-natal letters which was constituted by the addition of a cover and of illustrations, was justified by the result produced. These additions were made at the suggestion of the Health Committee of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association at the meeting of the sub-committee last January. The letters which were released for distribution the last week in August, have proved very popular. Two thousand, five hundred and fifty sets have been sent out.

Habit-Training Folders.

Folders on Child Welfare Problems in Habit-Formation and Training in sets of six:

1. Problems in Enuresis.
2. Problems re Food Habits.
3. Problems re Temper Tantrums.
4. Problems re Fear and Nervousness.
5. Problems re Disobedience.
6. Problems re Dishonesty and Untruthfulness.

published under the Section on Education, but distributed by the Child Hygiene Section, have also proved very popular. Four thousand sets (24,000 single folders) have been distributed, and due to the increased demand for these an order for a reprint of 60,000 has been placed.

Under the Section on Education a circular letter was addressed to a list of representatives health and social workers in the Dominion, asking for their comments on these folders. Widespread approval was expressed and much valuable comment received. Requests were made for the preparation of four more folders to complete the series:

- (1) An introductory pamphlet dealing with the general principles of child development and training;
- (2) Three new 'Subject' folders, one dealing with:
 - (a) Sleep and rest,
 - (b) Play,
 - (c) Sex Problems.

The Chairman of the Section on Education has these in preparation.

Pamphlet on Provisions for Maternal and Child Health in Canada and Her Provinces, 1930.

The material in this pamphlet has been compiled from material collected by Miss A. E. Wells, R.N., Director of Health Education Service, Province of Manitoba and the office of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

Prenatal Letters.

The need of the preparation of a new edition requires immediate attention. The present stock has been reduced to one thousand sets, and the following estimates are on file for quantities which will be required during the coming year, in addition to an average of 900 letters a month mailed direct from the office: Montreal, English 2,000, French 5,000; Manitoba, English 500, French 100; Quebec, English 5,000, French 25,000; Nova Scotia, English 1,000; Prince Edward Island, English 50, which makes a total estimate of about 45,000 sets.

The Health Committee of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association has suggested that the next edition might be "brightened up" by illustrations, with the introduction of some colour work and the provision of a cover similar to that sent out with the post-natal letters.

Requests for suggestions as to how these letters may be improved have been sent to many doctors, dentists and nurses, and a special file has been kept of all criticisms and suggestions received.

Reprints of Publications.

Fourth Printings of "What is Malnutrition?"

Fourth Printings of "Save the Baby from Rickets."

Second Printings of "Health Record Forms, for the use of Physicians Clinics and Conferences."

Publications Out of Print.

Due to the demand for them, the following publications are out of print:

Pamphlets..... "The Story of the Curlytails."
 Posters..... The Porridge Party.
 The Sun Baby.
 Every Canadian's Heritage.
 The Gay Adventurers.

Press Publicity.

Besides the special publicity which was given to our exhibit work at the fall fairs, regular newspaper articles have been continued in our Canadian newspapers, special articles have appeared in the "Canadian Child", "The Canadian Nurse", "The Canadian Public Health Journal", "The Junior Red Cross", "The School", the "News Letter" of the Victorian Order of Nurses which reaches all of their nurses, and a notice of the services has been carried in "Abstracts", issued by the Federal Department of Health.

In addition, the "Farmers' Advocate", through its "Family Doctor Section" has announced our prenatal letter service several times during the year, and the "Canadian Home Journal" through its "Well Baby Centre" has added the names of 416 (four hundred and sixteen) mothers to our mailing list.

The "Farmers' Advocate" has also announced our post-natal letter service and the "Canadian Home Journal" is planning to announce it in its December issue.

A request has just been received from another Canadian magazine for our assistance in planning a health section in its magazine, and permission to announce our letter service to its readers.

Conferences.

Addresses have been given and conferences held at the Annual Meeting of the Women's Institute for Richmond and Drummond Counties, held at Richmond, Quebec, the Ottawa Kindergarten Teachers' Convention at Ottawa, and the London Diocesan Convention of the Catholic Women's League of Canada at Chatham and Tilbury.

Special Developments.

Prenatal Letter Service.

From the time of the inauguration of this prenatal letter service in February, 1926, until October 31st, 1930, 54,834 sets have been sent out. 22,991 of these were in the English language, and 31,843 were in French.

During the first year of the service the bulk of these letters were requested by expectant mothers during the seventh, eighth and ninth months of pregnancy, while the records for October 1930 show that ninety per cent of the requests were sent in before the end of the fifth month, and not one during the eighth and the ninth months.

Seventeen per cent were reported during the first month; twenty-one per cent during the second; nineteen per cent during the third; twenty per cent during the fourth; thirteen per cent during the fifth; nine per cent during the sixth; only one per cent during the seventh, and none as late as the eighth and ninth months.

About one thousand sets of prenatal letters and cards, with a covering letter explaining the service, have been sent to the following:

The Nurse in charge of each District of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada;

The Public Health Nurses in Ontario;
The Third Year Nurses in some Hospital Training Schools;
The Dental and Medical Students in the graduating classes of some of the Universities with such Departments.

At the request of the Dean of the Dental College at Dalhousie, similar sets have been sent to 176 dentists in the Province of Nova Scotia.

At their requests, special sets and explanations of the service have been sent throughout Canada to various branches of the Women's Institutes, the Catholic Women's League, and various similar women's organizations. Plans have been made to offer a similar service to all women's church organizations in Canada.

Co-operative Services.

St. Elizabeth Nurses' Association, Toronto.

Of special interest is an arrangement concluded with the St. Elizabeth Nurses' Association of Toronto, following the general approval of its Executive and Medical Advisory Board. For a fixed period of time, this autumn and winter, this organization will supply all of its expectant mothers with our prenatal letter request cards, and will attempt to gauge in some degree the value and effect of this letter service.

Canadian Medical Association.

The Canadian Medical Association Health Services refer all prenatal requests to our letter service. All requests for definite advice and instruction received by us from Quebec Province are referred to the Canadian Medical Association Health Service for reply.

Prenatal Clinics.

A special arrangement with the Out Patient Department of one of Canada's largest Hospitals brings to us bi-monthly the names of all expectant mothers attending their prenatal clinic.

The Local Department of Health of one of the largest cities has recently requested that a complete set of our prenatal letters be mailed to the expectant mothers attending their prenatal clinics, the list of names to be mailed to us each week.

From one of the County Health Units in Quebec we receive weekly a long list of names of expectant mothers, with a request that they be placed on our mailing list.

The Quaker Oats Company's Health Service.

As announced at the meeting of the sub-committee in January, the Quaker Oats Company are prepared to supply us with 50,000 copies of each of their new publications, "Travels of a Rolled Oat" and "Around the World with Hob". In the case of the former, a revised Canadian edition was issued.

The extra publication "Around the World with Hob", has not yet been distributed through our office. All requests for both publications are being referred to the Peterborough office of the Quaker Oats Company, where a special worker has recently been appointed in charge of the health service.

Total Distribution Services Since April, 1929.

Prenatal Letters.....	9,541	English
Prenatal Letters.....	26,794	French
	36,336	sets
Postnatal Letters.....	2,250	sets
Habit-Training Folders.....	4,000	sets (24,000 folders)
Malnutrition Folders.....	5,144	
Ricket Folders.....	4,721	
Diet Folders.....	8,221	
Layette Patterns.....	807	
Curlytails.....	4,025	
Lunch Pamphlets.....	374	
Play Booklets.....	444	
Posters and Charts.....	153	

Finances.

The Executive Director reported on the Finances of the Section.

With December accounts paid, approximately, \$1,400.00 will be available for operations from January the first to March the thirty-first, 1931. Ordinary operating costs will leave about \$675.00 available for expenditure in the various services in this period, with \$6,000.00 assured for the fiscal year 1931-2. The Section may therefore be regarded as especially fortunate financially, at this time of economic depression and tight money.

The largest item of expenditure in this year's work will be the re-printing of the prenatal letters. The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association have suggested that illustrations and colour be introduced into these too, and that the revised edition be then submitted together with costs for their final endorsement. Undoubtedly, if these suggestions are adopted, and the proposed edition proves as attractive as the post-natal letters no difficulty would be experienced in providing for their publication.

Correspondence.

A request from Dr. W. J. Bell, Deputy Minister of Health for Ontario asking for representation from the Section on their proposed committee to deal with compulsory pasteurization in Ontario was received and Dr. Phair named as representative of the Council.

Suggestions Regarding Co-operative Distribution with The Canadian Insurance Companies.

The question of more effective co-operation as desired between the Canadian Life Insurance Companies in the distribution of our prenatal and postnatal material, particularly among their policyholders was discussed. The Executive Director was instructed to take up with the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association the question of an experiment for a six months' period of special efforts to bring about the distribution of our material among the policyholders of companies in the Association in a restricted area. It was felt that such an experiment would give us information that would be of value in planning a wider programme.

Revision of Prenatal Letters.

The whole question of the revision and form of the next edition of the prenatal letters was left to a sub-committee with the Chairman as

convener with power to add. The Provincial Officers were most insistent that the revision should be put in hand at once to the end that there should be no possible break in the prenatal service.

Posters, Etc.

The question of reprints of posters and similar material covered in that report was the subject of special discussion and was referred for consideration and report to a sub-committee which Miss Jean Browne agreed to convene.

The proposal to prepare a small folder indicating the growth in the Child Hygiene Section Services of the Council was endorsed.

The proposal of the governing Council that an effort be made to retain as members of the Council in receipt of all our literature those mothers who had received the prenatal and post-natal letter services and whom the office felt they might approach was approved. The procedure proposed was that at the termination of the post-natal letter service a letter should be sent advising the mother that it was possible to obtain membership in the Council and to receive all future publications and that if they wished further information would be sent to them.

It was agreed to direct particular attention in the letters to municipal services existing within the larger municipalities.

The question of referring to the provinces requests for post-natal letters by the same procedure as is followed in the prenatal letters was discussed and it was agreed that while we might make this the general rule we should consult each province before putting it into effect as some of the provinces did not deem it necessary.

The action of the Section in distributing our literature free in the United States was confirmed.

The Resignation of the Secretary.

The Executive Director reported the resignation of Miss Aileen Riordan as Secretary of the Child Hygiene Section to take effect on December the thirteenth and also the action of the governing council in appointing Miss Margaret Nealon as her successor.

On motion Miss Riordan's resignation was accepted with great regret and instruction given to record in the minutes the congratulations of the Section on the attainments which the Section has made in the year of her secretaryship.

Recommendations of the Secretary of the Section:

Miss Riordan in retiring, left certain suggestions for the consideration of the Section.

1. That exhibit work is more valuable if it is possible to have our representative spend a few days in each locality visited preceding the date of the fair. This time might be spent very profitably in making friendly contacts with the press, the Medical Officers of Health and other physicians, public health nurses, social workers and other socially-minded people. This might also be an opportune time to arrange for a meeting of a local group of the insurance officers and agents.
2. An exhibit so planned as to require a minimum of time in setting up and taking apart would be a decided advantage in terms of time saved.

3. That if it is not possible for a second member of the staff to attend the fairs, in each place visited, an effort should be made to secure the part-time services of a local nurse, preferably one with public health training, who would assume some measure of responsibility.
4. That something educational but entertaining should be provided for distribution to the children at the fairs. Unless there is something to attract the attention of the children, the parents or other responsible adults accompanying the little ones, do not stop at the booth.
5. The foregoing report indicates that the attendance of the Secretary at fairs, conferences and conventions is a valuable means of furthering the interests of the work, but, as she is the only nurse on the staff of the English Section, her absence from the office always constitutes a temporary break in the office end of the work. This is a matter which should receive attention.
6. That provisions should be made for more frequent conferences between the Secretary of the Section and the sub-committee.

Changes in the Child Hygiene Section.

In December, Miss Aileen Riordan, Reg. N., who, for the past year had acted, with conspicuous success, as secretary of the Child Hygiene Section resigned. Miss Riordan will enter the Sisters of Service where the best wishes of the Council will accompany her and her work.

Miss Margaret Nealon, Reg. N., formerly on the staff of the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario, joined the Council staff before Miss Riordan's departure, in order to assure as slight a break as possible in the work. Miss Nealon is a graduate of the University of Toronto in Public Health Nursing, and immediately prior to her appointment with the Council, was on the demonstration staff in Prescott County. Prior to that, she was in the field at Kirkland Lake, in Northern Ontario. Miss Nealon thus brings to her task an intimate knowledge of health conditions in rural as well as urban areas and her direct contact with the people should equip her for unusually fine service in our exhibit and educational work.



Shoes for Growing Girls

STRENGTH and BEAUTY of FEET

can only be maintained when they are functioning normally

We have been specialists in foot protection and correction for men and women for 16 years, and now we have added Shoes for Growing Girls.

SIZES 13 to 7. Widths A to E.

We invite you to call in, or write to us.

Tune in—Mr. Taplin will talk to you over CFRB each Monday evening, at 7.15.

Natural Tread Shoe Distributing Co.
Limited

18 Bloor St. West
TORONTO

Delinquency Services in the Maritime Provinces.

Through the courtesy of the Toronto Big Brother Movement, and the generosity of Mr. C. L. Burton of the Council executive, the services of Mr. Frank Sharpe, general secretary of the former, were placed at the disposal of this organization for over a month last autumn. Arrangements were made for Mr. Sharpe to visit the three Maritime Provinces for meetings and conferences arranged under our auspices. The Maritime agencies received him with that unfailing courtesy and cordiality which is theirs, and the report of his visit is its own proof of the spirit in which he discharged a very heavy programme.

Nova Scotia.

In Nova Scotia, Mr. Sharpe visited Halifax, Truro and the Sydneys. He gave 12 addresses in this province, and held conferences or interviews with 24 agencies or individuals, definitely engaged or interested in the problem.

In Nova Scotia, at the present time, there are six juvenile courts, serving areas which include approximately 75% of the population of the province. The Halifax Court has jurisdiction solely for that city, but the other five courts serve county units, namely Cape Breton, Pictou, Colchester, Hants and King's.

In Nova Scotia, all work in child protection is more closely "hinged into" the provincial child welfare division of the Attorney General's Department, than in almost any other province, though of course, the children's aid societies are local, and autonomous groups. Certainly the juvenile court and delinquency services are more closely related and supervised from this division than is the case in most of the provinces. The close correlation of the whole programme is due, in no small part, to the fact, that it has evolved comparatively rapidly since 1917, under the immediate direction of the director of child welfare, who is also judge of the juvenile court at Halifax.

As Director of child welfare, the incumbent of this office is definitely responsible for the encouragement, and assistance in organization of the Children's Aid Societies throughout the province (R. S. N. S. 1923, C. 166 S. 9 (a) Am. 1926, C. 52) and for advising the Societies, and committees thereof, and assisting them whenever necessary in the performance of their duties (Idem S. 9 (d)). The Director is also deemed a Children's Aid Society for the purposes of the Children's Protection Act (Idem S. 10 (1) and Annual report 1927, Page 71). He is also instructed to administer any act or statute on children referred to him by order in council and is superintendent of Neglected Dependent and Delinquent Children for the purposes of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act (Canada 1929). He is further required to keep a record of all children placed in foster homes under the provisions of any provincial or Dominion Statute, and to visit and supervise such children as occasion requires (Annual Report 1927, page 75). He is further responsible for the granting of licenses and inspection of boarding homes for infants under 12 years of age (R. S. N. S. 1923, C. 166 S. 2), and the keeping of records and certifying of accounts for all monies payable out of the Provincial Treasury to institutions and Children's Aid Societies (Annual report 1927 p. n.). In addition to the enforcement of the Act relating to the hours of labour in shops, and reporting on the release and recom-

mitment of truants, under the Education Act, the director is responsible for prosecutions against adults for contributing to neglect (Annual Report 1927 P. 78). He is also inspector of reformatories and all institutions caring for children (R. S. N. S. 1923, C. 166, Sec. 9 (c) and annual reports 1927 et seq.), and responsible under the Prisons and Reformatories Act of Canada for the supervision of children released from reformatory institutions under that Act (Annual Report 1927, p. 135). Further, he must visit all poor farms and county homes, where there are children under the age of 16 years, and enforce the provisions of the Children's Protection Act regarding religious instruction in institutions (Annual Report 1927, p. 135). When in 1927, the Nova Scotia Training School Act was passed, the Director was made Secretary of the Board. This, and the fact that the whole procedure governing admission and care of mentally defective children was provided for by the addition of Part 6 to the Children's Protection Act (R. S. N. S. 1923, C. 166 Am. C. 43, 1927) throws upon the director of child welfare, a major responsibility in the province's programme in the care and training of the feeble-minded. When the Mothers' Allowances Act was passed this year (20 Geo. V. 1930, Ch. 4) the administration thereof was entrusted to him also, with an advisory commission of three members, but with the director definitely in charge of administration and regulations thereunder, and his decision in respect to any allowance final and inclusive.

Under the child protection legislation of the province, the child welfare division is authorized to provide for the maintenance, care, and education of all dependent, neglected and delinquent children placed in its custody by the juvenile or other courts, or by the children's aid societies. The director has the usual powers of receiving direct commitment of children from the court, but generally children are committed to the societies. However due to the Nova Scotia system, whereby instead of lump sum grants towards the societies, the province assumes part of the actual weekly maintenance cost on a per capita basis, a much more direct and vigorous supervision exists over the societies than in most of the other provinces. Since many of the societies operate without shelters and utilize the private institutions for all children, not placed in private boarding homes, the system has the effect of retaining fairly close supervision over institutional population as well. Generally speaking, there is little provision for detention of delinquents, other than through the children's aid societies, so maintenance costs are handled similarly to those for dependent or neglected children. Children committed as delinquents are sent to the Industrial Schools, of which there are four,—the Industrial School for Boys' at Halifax, (non-Roman Catholic), St. Patricks Boys' Home, (Roman Catholic—Halifax), and the Maritime Home for Girls, Truro—(operated by the non-Roman Catholic Churches of the Maritimes). Roman Catholic girls are committed to the Good Shepherd Industrial Refuge at Halifax. Special maintenance schedules payable partly by the province, partly by the municipality prevail in respect to care in these institutions.

The Juvenile Courts.

In Halifax, as just cited, the provincial director of child welfare acts as judge of the juvenile court. Inquiries have been made as to whether this creates any practical difficulties, in that, in some instances, the director might as judge of the juvenile court be called upon to consider

cases which may have come before him, at other stages, in some of the various lines of duties laid upon him, under the Act, or by regulations, especially since the Director may be deemed a Children's Aid Society under the Act. The Children's Protection Act specifically states (R. S. N. S. 1923, C. 166 Am. 1926, C. 52 S. 6 (3)) that the two offices may be held at the same time by the same person. Information received in reply to the raising of the question is to the effect that no such practical difficulties have so far arisen in part possibly, because the judge of the juvenile court has not exclusive jurisdiction under the Children's Protection Act, and that cases may be heard, thereunder, and in fact, often are so heard, by the city magistrate, the deputy juvenile court judge, the judge of the county court or a judge of the supreme court. Further, the Director may not appear in the Juvenile Court of the City of Halifax, in respect to any matter under this Act, or to conduct prosecutions thereunder. (1926 Am. C. 52, S. 6).

Full-time probation services are provided by an officer who is a graduate in arts and in law, and who also acts as court officer.

One of the women social workers on the provincial staff also acts as probation officer. The court sits twice a week, Monday and Saturday, but also sits on special occasions as urgency may require.

The average case load runs about 200 cases per year, about 10% of which are attributed to habitual truancy, which category includes children, truants for at least 5 days. About 90% of the cases before the Halifax Court are brought to court on definite informations. A few cases are dealt with as occurrences without official court appearances. Of the total number of appearances about 25% are placed on probation, and 17% (about 25 per year) sent to the industrial schools, or other institutions, the balance being dismissed, suspended, released with warnings, etc. Those on probation report to the probation officer at stated times.

In Halifax, the problem of truancy appeared to be one of serious proportions, indications quite outside the Court's experience bearing out the facts as shown by the Court's statistics. Educational authorities in the city were anxious to explore the possibility of technical and vocational classes in an attempt to prevent the development of truancy, delinquency, and court appearances. Information was given to them in reference to the junior vocational experiments in Toronto.

The service clubs, and representative citizens in Halifax were also interested in the possibility of better organization for preventive services. There was evidently a feeling that more effort along the lines of family welfare, or big brother and big sister work could not but reduce the number of court appearances or prevent the development of truancy and delinquency. The need both of family protection and psychiatric guidance services seemed evident in the many cases where there seemed no provision for sustained effort, by case work provided through some channel, to change the point of view of the delinquent and his family, and especially the attitude of parents who misunderstood the inclinations or reactions of their children.

Cape Breton County.

The Court in Cape Breton County, established in 1930 only, offers an experiment of great potential interest in the Canadian field. In the first place it is organized on a county basis, serving a population of 60,000

people, spread over a large and diversified area, but containing the city of Sydney, and the mining centres of Sydney mines and Glace Bay. Its services are therefore an experiment in serving an area, typical, in its extent and diversity of urban and rural settlement, of possibly 75 county groups in other parts of Canada. If the Cape Breton development prove successful, the possibilities of adapting its features elsewhere in Canada, are full of interest and promise.

The Cape Breton Court has a full time judge, serving the county and the city of Sydney. He comes to his post excellently qualified, being a lawyer of standing, who prior to admission to the Bar, worked in the coal mines and steel mills, which are the main activity of the communities he serves. His prowess as an athlete fits him to understand and help the adolescent boys who form a large part of his cases.

The court also has a full time probation officer, experienced in handling men and boys.

The expenses of the Judge are provided by the provincial authorities, the incidental expenses and the probation officer locally.

The court sits when and where a case demands, and co-operates closely with the Children's Aid Society of the County. The procedure which has been adopted is interesting and commendable. Throughout the area of the court, police do not take into custody juveniles charged with any offence, but report to their parents or guardians that they have been guilty of certain misconduct, and then notify the juvenile court, by telephone or letter of the facts. It then rests entirely with the court itself as to whether the matter will be handled as an occurrence or made the subject of court hearing. If a court hearing is decided upon, the parents are notified of the time and place, and if they or one of them do not appear, a summons is issued. But in the eight months of the court's operation no warrant has yet been issued for the arrest of a child, and no child has been taken into custody before his or her trial. There have been 400 cases in this time, 45 of which have been dealt with as occurrences only, 175 with convictions registered, and 180 adjourned sine die.

There was a general feeling among those interested that more effective preventive services should be evolved and that an adult probation department would be of great value, in respect not only to adults, but for the more effective protection of family life. The need of family welfare services in the Sydneys has long been stressed by the child protection and health services at work there. Sydney itself has several commendable preventive services. The United Church operates a Community House, with a resident head, in a congested district, largely peopled by the steel workers. Here recreational and educational clubs provide for more than 300 boys and girls of the ages served by the juvenile court. There can be no doubt of the constructive value of this undertaking in the prevention of delinquency, and the development of sound wholesome standards of social conduct.

Another recreational agency is provided by the Sailors' Home, a club house near the harbour providing recreational facilities for young sailors in the port.

A real problem exists, however, in the fact that the high schools of the area open at 9 a.m. but close at 1 p.m. leaving an unusually large proportion of the day free, without organized recreation or supervised leisure activities of any kind. Undoubtedly there must be a relationship

between the adolescent delinquency reported as one of the community's problems, and this large amount of idle time.

The juvenile court officials were especially interested in the constructive possibilities of Big Brother work. Conferences were arranged with the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese and his clergy, and a meeting of the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy was arranged. At its close a Big Brother Movement was organized with all faiths represented on the Board. The Steel Workers' Union officials were actively associated in the formation of this organization, and in one centre, a conference on delinquency problems was held with the executive of the union. They were particularly interested in special technical classes for the non-academic pupil, and it is probable that as a result of these conferences one of their representatives will visit Toronto to study recent experiments there.

County Juvenile Courts.

The juvenile courts in the other four counties are organized on a county basis, with part time judges, paid by the province. Two of the judges are lawyers, and two laymen identified with social work. The number of cases in any one of these courts is small and detention, court and probation services are provided through the local children's aid societies.

The Industrial Schools.

Boys. The Halifax Industrial School is operated as a private institution, under direction of its own board. It has accommodation for about 80 boys, but is handicapped by its old plant, and its location, close to the city. Boys are admitted from 8 to 16 years of age, and are given ordinary school work, a little farming, etc. A new superintendent has recently been appointed, who has materially changed the school routine, and is installing new and extensive equipment for manual training.

St. Patrick's School admits Roman Catholic boys from 8 to 16 years of age, and has modern equipment for both manual and academic training. It too is close to the city and so unable to develop much land work. It is somewhat crowded with 42 beds in some dormitories and 119 boys in care. It too is under a new superintendent, Brother Stanislaus who was in charge for many years having been moved.

Both schools admit boys committed from Prince Edward Island on special arrangement.

The Maritime Home for Girls.

At Truro, there is the somewhat unique Maritime Home for Girls, a modern school operated on the unit plan. It is administered on behalf of the non-Roman Catholic churches of the Maritime Provinces, by an appointed board of representatives. All capital costs are met by these churches which are also liberal in their grants in aid. Girls are committed from any one of the three provinces on a fixed per capita maintenance. A well rounded curriculum is offered including academic, household science and agricultural training. The school has its own resident woman physician and its own field worker, who keeps in touch with the girls' homes, during their residence at the school, and who supervises

them on parole or release. Many girls are placed out in housework, a trial arrangement, preceding the expiration of sentence.

The Provincial Training School.

Nova Scotia is the only one of the Maritime provinces to have equipped herself with that potent and essential factor in any comprehensive provision for social problems—a specially equipped training school for mental defectives. At Brookside, Truro, a splendid farm has been purchased, and one block of the new school completed, a dormitory unit accommodating 50 boys with 46 in residence. The girls' cottage will house 70, and will be occupied in the new year. Children and adolescents with I. Q's. of 75 or less will be admitted to care and training on the voluntary application of parents or guardians.

"Guardian" is interpreted in the Act, as the person having in law or in fact the actual custody of the child, and includes a Children's Aid Society, and the Director of Child Welfare. Provision is also made for commitment to the Child Welfare director by court order of such a child, following on the presentation of a report on the child's condition by the provincial psychiatrist. Since the definition of "guardian" includes a Society or the director, it is presumed that the procedure would thus allow the transfer of a ward in an institution to the provincial training school for care, on the voluntary application of the guardian i.e., the Society or director.

Generally, throughout Nova Scotia, two problems seemed to emerge.

In different reports from the Schools themselves, and in the annual reports of the Director of Child Welfare, attention is repeatedly drawn to the need of more adequate and organized procedure for handling boys released on parole or probation from these institutions. Wards of the Children's Aid Societies automatically return for supervision until 21 years of age. This autumn, a few boys were reported as going from the Schools to work in Halifax, who lived at the schools, and whose wages were administered by the Superintendents. If a boy is released he is brought to the Court for his release, and recorded with the probation officer who attempts to keep in touch with him, until his final discharge from the Court. In his last report the Director says (p. 91); "In one respect the province is negligent in its after-care and supervision of the boys and girls, who leave these reformatory institutions. This is quite as important as the care given to them while in the institution, but under the present circumstances, it is impossible to give adequate care and supervision." and (p. 8).

"The province needs a thoroughly modern and efficient probation department, both for adults and for juveniles. It is especially necessary that we have adequate service for our Juvenile Courts. Whether this service should be extended to include those discharged from our reformatories may be open to question, but certainly after-care and supervision of these boys and girls discharged from the reformatories is vitally important and should receive early consideration."

In an earlier report (1927, p. 85) the Director also regrets this gap in the services of the province and says, "We feel that much of the training and public funds expended for this purpose are lost because of this lack of adequate follow-up work." Further in the same report (p. 135) the lack of proper provision for this work is again deplored, "at present

we must depend largely on the incidental visits of our foster home visitor and the various agents of the Children's Aid Societies." To anyone familiar with the way in which the boys especially, discharged from such institutions, shift about it is obvious that the problems of follow-up must be very serious, with no established machinery, allowing of definite and sustained procedure in supervision. In his 1928 report, the Director makes his most sweeping statement on the whole situation (p. 122), "It is strange that the public appears willing to support these children for a time in these institutions, but is not willing to spend money to pay for the most effective part of the work in after-care and supervision. It is plain to every person who has studied the matter that to release these boys and girls at the critical ages when they are usually released, to return to an environment which was largely instrumental in sending them to the reformatory, without the necessary guidance, is sheer folly and a waste of public funds.

An adequate probation system in this Province would not only prevent a considerable number of these boys and girls from again becoming delinquent and inmates of jails or penitentiaries, but if properly conducted and made use of by our Courts, would tend to keep the number sent to reformatory institutions at a much lower level than at present. We have far too many children in our reformatory institutions and one of the explanations is that when a boy or girl commits an offence the judge or magistrate has only the option of suspended sentence or sending the child to a reformatory. The suspended sentence without probation, and probation in the best modern sense, is worse than useless. It is in most cases a direct incentive to others to commit similar offences. But probation in the right sense might well be a means of preventing not only many boys and girls but young men and young women from falling into criminal ways.

We have endeavored to keep in touch with those released from reformatory institutions as far as our time and staff will permit, but we frankly admit that it has been a very inadequate service we have been able to give. The agents of several of the Children's Aid Societies have done splendid work in looking after some of the children returned to their districts, but in most cases these agents are already over-worked and it is only in the case where a full-time paid agent is employed that any such supervision is possible. This leaves a large section of the Province without any probation service other than what we can give from this Office."

In Halifax and Cape Breton County there seemed to be a keen appreciation of the need for more effective organization along preventive lines, especially in the creation of active family welfare services, and in the development of recreation facilities in the districts from which an undue percentage of occurrences came. It would appear that in Halifax, a real piece of work awaits doing, possibly by the Halifax Council of Social Agencies in bringing about a clearer perception among the voluntary agencies of the functions and responsibilities of each, and consequently of showing the gaps which must be closed by more effective co-operation and co-ordinated planning among them.

On the occasions in recent years of the visits of Council representatives to the Maritime Provinces, a recurrent problem presented itself in the presence of children, who would generally be regarded and described as neglected and dependent children, in the care of these agencies, des-

cribed as industrial schools. The matter was raised for discussion, by some of the Maritime delegates to the 1928 Delinquency Conference in Ottawa. It came up quite definitely again in the last year. The question turns on the concept of where neglect and dependency, and undoubtedly unsocial behaviour arising therefrom, "leave off" and delinquency begins. In other words, in how far shall a neglected child, found to be so, and after commitment to a Children's Aid Society, found to be delinquent, be considered responsible for that delinquency and be sent directly to an institution for delinquents? It is an old and moot question, recognized by the Nova Scotia reports which for some years have described the juveniles in these institutions as:

- (1) Delinquent children, committed, by the juvenile courts, or by a judge or magistrate under the Prisons and Reformatories Act, and
- (2) Neglected children, committed, "when of an age and character requiring such institutional care by the director of Child Welfare, or by the Children's Aid Societies."

Any position can be established on the technicality of terms; only sound case work with the home conditions and the child, and trial of the child in different environments, experiences, etc., will establish whether his condition is due to neglect and remediable by good supervised foster care, or whether he is in a "condition of delinquency" requiring the more rigorous procedure and discipline of an institution especially equipped to deal with such problems.

In addition some of the Nova Scotia institutions, caring for delinquents admit to care, on voluntary application of parents or guardians, children generally more dependent than neglected or delinquent. The director of Child Welfare in his 1930 report draws attention (p. 88 and 89) to this situation, and the need of segregation of groups within the institutions. This whole question of where the line of demarcation is to be drawn between the child described as "neglected" and dealt with as such and as "delinquent" and as such transferred or committed to a custodial institution is not restricted to Nova Scotia or the Maritimes. Its solution, here as elsewhere, but here especially, must await in part the development of more extensive family protection services, and the creation of more flexible provisions for private home care by the children's aid societies. In the meantime special arrangement for segregation should be worked out, as long as the schools are to continue receiving these different types of problems. The greater development of technical and pre-vocational services should also operate not only to decrease the number of commitments, but to open up through the better equipment of the boys, greater and better opportunities of placement of young adolescents in community life.

There would seem little doubt, however, that in general provisions for child protection, in the extent and nature of her legislation, her provision for enforcing it, and the evolution of auxiliary agencies to provide for children in need, Nova Scotia easily leads the Maritime Provinces.

New Brunswick.

In New Brunswick, Mr. Sharpe visited Saint John, Moncton Hampton, Fredericton and Sackville. Twelve conferences were held with interested officials, and 14 public addresses were given. These

addresses included two to university students, service clubs, school trustees, school teachers' groups, the Industrial School Board, women's groups, and the Trades and Labour Council.

Moncton. Until January 1930, there was not a juvenile court within the province, but at that time, the Juvenile Delinquents Act was proclaimed for the city of Moncton. The Judge of the Court is also police magistrate for the city. In fact it was from discharge of his duties in this latter capacity that he sought the proclamation of the Federal Act. The court has jurisdiction only for the city; its powers do not extend even to the suburbs which are separate municipalities. This creates difficulties that are obvious but aggravated by the fact that the restriction of the area of jurisdiction limits automatically the area of financial responsibility and so the possible extent of the court's services and equipment. It is not financially possible to provide a probation officer, so the judge himself undertakes the supervision on probation of boys who appear before him. A procedure frequently used is to commit a boy to the Industrial School, and stay the order during satisfactory behaviour on probation. With the absence of pre-delinquent work, of probation services and of any organized family protection service, there is practically no other service in this field but what the court can extend, and inevitably there are apt to be periodically heavy commitments to the industrial schools. The Children's Aid Society operates a well run shelter but has little provision for protective work in the community.

The Judge of the Juvenile Court, the Secretary of the Children's Aid Society and others interested are fully aware of the situation, and it is more than probable that strong support would be available for a comprehensive plan of the organization of a family welfare and child protection service, the former serving the city and related area, and the latter an even wider area, possibly combining with the children's aid society work, probation services for the court, assuming of course the extended jurisdiction of the court to cover a contiguous area. Inquiries have been made from the Council as to the possibility of making a survey of the situation in this area in respect to these services, and it has been further suggested that the costs involved in the inquiry would be assured by interested groups in the community.

Saint John.

Though Saint John is one of the most important cities of "old" Canada, it is without juvenile court services or pre-delinquency services of any organized type. As a result of the survey of the province, made by the Council under Kiwanis Club auspices in 1927, a well organized Family Welfare Bureau has been established, and the services of the Children's Aid Society reorganized and extended. The Premier of the Province has been responsible for initiating a substantial change in administration and policy in the Provincial Industrial School located in Saint John. A central Welfare Council has been established and the question of juvenile delinquency services is receiving its attention at the present time. Forty per cent of the commitments to the Provincial Industrial School originate in Saint John which indicates the need of adequate pre-delinquency, detention, court and probation services there. However there is no provision for the trial of juveniles but in the ordinary police court. Detention arrangements are haphazard with the result that juveniles are, at times, confined to the common gaol, waiting trial

and sentence. This being the situation, there is, of course, no investigation prior to disposition of the case, nor any provision for probation. Institutional commitments are frequent and apt to be heavy—a girl 14 years of age having been recently committed to a term of 6 years in the Home of the Good Shepherd.

The citizens of Saint John are awake to the situation, and there has been considerable effort to remedy the situation. The Playgrounds Association, financed largely by the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, has developed a co-ordinated plan of playgrounds and boys' clubs, which is of undoubted value in breaking up gangs and diverting the energies of the boys of the city into wholesomerecreation. The Gyro Club have organized a follow-up service, similar in spirit to the big brother movement, through which they hope to maintain a year round contact with the boys from their summer camp, and so prevent court appearances.

Mr. Sharpe's services were everywhere in demand. He was the speaker at the annual meeting of the Saint John Family Welfare Bureau which went on record as favouring the proclamation of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, and the establishment of court and probation services. The Knights of Columbus indicated their readiness to assist in the project, while the Teacher's Institute look to such a service for assistance in home problems and the treatment of truancy. The Saint John Council of Women after an address by Mr. Sharpe unanimously recorded their support for the immediate creation of a properly functioning juvenile court. The Trades and Labour Council had a long conference and discussion with Mr. Sharpe on the whole question of juvenile courts, industrial schools and placement therefrom. In Hampton, (a hamlet near Saint John) the Women's Institutes had a special meeting, to discuss these problems with Mr. Sharpe, and have forwarded a resolution to the County Council, asking that in the event of the creation of a court for Saint John, arrangements should be made to include Hampton in its jurisdiction.

Fredericton.

The city of Fredericton does not require the services of an organized juvenile court for its own area, solely (population 8000 to 9000). The matter of extending family welfare services, of strengthening the child protection services, and providing for probation services is under inquiry as part of the survey being conducted by the Council. A court serving Fredericton and York County, and drawing on the Children's Aid Society for probation services would possibly meet the need of this area.

Generally throughout the Province, child protection services are lacking, a situation which it is anticipated will be gradually met by the creation of County Children's Aid Societies and the extension of child protection services under the new Children's Protection Act, when proclaimed. The proclamation of the Juvenile Delinquents' Act and the creation of courts to serve identical areas will likely follow. Therefore it seems wise not to urge further court services until the new act is proclaimed. There are not, in the Province, any psychiatric or psychological services available for the child protection agencies, nor is there any provision for custodial care of the feeble-minded child or adult.

Prince Edward Island.

In Prince Edward Island conferences were held at Charlottetown where a juvenile court exists in the city and royalty. The act is also in

force in the town of Summerside. Special juvenile hearings are held by the judges of the juvenile courts but no pre-delinquency, detention or probation services exist. In both centres there are Children's Aid Societies, operated with only part time officials and using private homes or one of the two orphanages for shelter care. Beyond what they may provide, juvenile delinquents are detained in the gaols. Boys and girls committed to institutional care are sent to the Boys' Industrial Schools at Halifax or the Maritime Home for Girls at Truro. Because of the lack of co-ordinated services, the extent of the problems of child protection and delinquency are not fully known, for instance, some of those interested reported no institutional commitments over a certain period but it was later found that three commitments had been made that week.

There is no doubt that many of those in Charlottetown and Summerside who are most deeply interested in the whole problem of child protection, are fully aware of the situation and it is with this group that the Council has been associated in its efforts to prepare a report on all the aspects of the question. It would appear that one full time juvenile court judge with probation staff might serve the whole Island with its 88,000 population in three counties. There is no doubt that family welfare work is needed in Charlottetown (12,000) but it is probable that an adequate provincial children's aid service might be evolved, with the director also directing the work for the Charlottetown Society. This would involve not only administrative changes but considerable changes in legislation. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that the Children's Protection Act requires substantial amendments.

The need of family work and pre-delinquency services is quite evident in the prevalence of truancy and street begging, and in the fact that almost all the appearances in juvenile court are of children, little or no advantage being taken of the sections of the federal act, enabling the court to try adults responsible for the delinquency of children. There is no doubt that the School Act requires amendment, for it recognizes the absence of children from school for any one of a long list of causes, some of which are trivial, superficial or unjustifiable, e.g. weather, slight indispositions, poverty of parents, etc.

It is not to be expected that a small province, largely rural as is the Island, would require or sustain any elaborate system of child care and protection services. However a much more adequate service than at present exists could be developed on a provincial scale, along sound and economic lines, and could be so devised as to combine public and private effort, and to provide through sound family protection work, for the prevention of much of the volume of child neglect and delinquency now evident. Institutional care not only for committed delinquents, but for mental defectives could likely be provided by special arrangement with Nova Scotia, on some equitable basis of maintenance costs.

The Island is not a community of great wealth, but it is a community of a fairly high and level standard of prosperity and good living standards. Its people are homogeneous and characterized by a wholesome and moderate outlook on life. There need be little misgiving that if a reasonable and constructive programme is offered to them they will be prepared to assume responsibility for its adoption as far as their resources will allow.

One Hundred Training School Boys.

Following a spirited discussion on the report issued by the Council of Mr. Frank Sharpe's study of juvenile offenders who have passed through our penitentiaries, and many of whom have passed through our training schools, the staff of the Provincial Training School for Boys at Portage la Prairie decided to make a preliminary survey of some of their own graduates. The names of one hundred boys who had been away from the school for a year or more, were taken in consecutive order from the school register. Each member of the staff took ten names, to each of whom a letter was sent, telling them that the school was anxious to know how they were "getting on," and whether they were "making good." They were also asked to answer ten simple questions, indicative of progress at home, and at work, or at school. An addressed envelope was enclosed.

Three months after the letters had been sent out, 62 personal replies had been received from the boys themselves, while 22 were reported on, by various officials to whom the boys had reported on their release; 8 more were reported on, indirectly, while 8 others could not be traced.

Of the 92 in reference to whom information was obtained, 56 were living at home, and 3 in foster homes; 2 were dead. Twenty were living elsewhere than at home, and 9 were in custodial care, 6 in the Training School as repeaters, and 3 in the penitentiary.

Fifty-five of the boys were working full time, and had been so employed in varying periods of from 3 to 14 months. Employment covered largely casual jobs, or work for which special training had not been necessary. Manitoba being an agricultural province, it is only to be expected that as many as 28 would be working on the farm. Eighteen were still attending school; 4 were working "in the bush"; 4 fishing on the lakes; 4 doing "odd jobs"; while 2 were in the railway shops; 2 in a box factory; and one each working as a mechanic, truck driver, clerk in a store, cookee, dyer, delivery boy, painter, plumber, elevator operator, radio clerk, and contractor's boy.

An effort was made to judge whether the boys had had to report to court officials on release; of the length of time during which they had to report, and its effectiveness, but without much success. Forty-six of the boys had not been required to report; 40 had done so, 30 of these weekly, others had reported weekly, or monthly to the teacher, departmental inspector, or volunteer probation officer, three to the school by letter monthly. As these were not cross-classified to indicate whether the boys reporting were the boys "doing well" or otherwise, little data for forming any conclusions could be derived from this summary.

From the information in the knowledge of the school, 32 boys came from homes of good standing where the parents were intelligent and interested in trying to solve the boys' problem; 35 came from homes that were classified as fair, the ordinary, comfortable working man's home; 22 were from homes definitely classed as poor, where there was a lack of discipline, and of harmony, between the parents, and generally a lack of money; 3 of the boys were definitely taught wrong within their homes, while no less than 8 had had no homes. They had been drifters, floating from one institution to another, or shifting about in the community. One asks what else could have been expected.

Naturally nearly all these boys had been before the Court several times before being sent to the school—one boy 11 times, one other 10 times, three others 9 times, two 8 times, and one 7 times. No less than 14 boys had had 6 previous appearances, 3 five, 5 four, 24 three, while 30 boys had been "up" twice before, and 11 once. The duration of delinquency had extended from one month with 11 boys, to 3, 4 and 5 years, with 15 others. Fourteen had extended over 2 years periods, and the others varying lengths of time from one month. Eighty-nine of the boys—89%—had been in difficulties more than once, some as many as 10 times, while 38 had a court record covering from 1 to 5 years. Their length of sentences had run from 1 with one month, to 25 with one year each, and 25 indefinite.

While in the School, 64 gained high good conduct marks, 21 responded well to treatment, but were frequently in trouble, while 15 gave a great deal of trouble. During their time at the School, 42 of the good conduct cases were placed out on farms and in every case good reports were received.

Of the whole group in the year or more that had elapsed since leaving school, 75 had not been in trouble, as far as could be ascertained. In this period, in the whole group, 15 had been in trouble once, 2 twice and 3 three times. Of this group 2 had been given suspended sentence, 2 had been fined, 9 sent back to the school, 3 to gaol and 3 to the penitentiary.

An effort was made to analyze all the factors entering into the cases of the 9 boys sent back to the School, and the 3 who were sent to the penitentiary. Case summaries revealed a continuous history of repeated offences in every one of the 12 cases, running from 3 to 20 offences in one case. In each case, there is a marked similarity in the offences, for instance one boy guilty of 3 offences had been involved altogether in the theft of 10 cars, and stole another upon his release. Another was guilty of 11 offences over 4 years, all thefts from box cars. Another boy, guilty of 6 offences committed all of them when drunk; another guilty of 9 misdemeanours over 2 years, committed them all in the company of an older man. He was big and "hulky" for his age.

In all but one case the intelligence quotient was below 85, and in the majority of the cases under 80. There would appear to be a relationship, in the case histories, between lack of adaptability in the school and lack of general compatibility in fitting into the community. The question arises as to whether part of the responsibility lies in the inflexibility of the school system, and the consequent maladjustment of the boy, who does not fit within the curriculum, and finding himself "out of gear" there, turns against all other binding conventions of the social system.

Again, the inescapable relationship between disruptive youth and poor home life emerges. In every one of these repeater cases there was at least one definitely unsatisfactory factor in the boy's home life. Four of the homes were classed as "very bad". In 3 homes the fathers were in gaol; in 2, away from home most of the time; in 3 homes, the parents were separated, and in 2 there was constant quarrelling.

In summarizing their study, the officials say: "With this summary before us, it is not easy to solve the problem presented by these repeaters. A programme can be stated in simple words, but the difficulty lies in carrying it out."

Speaking with the authority of 75 out of the 100 cases, discharged in the last 18 months known to be progressing favourably, the summary suggests that help will be found in:

- "1. A better understanding and guidance of the emotional development of the boy by the home and the School.
2. Attention to physical and mental limitations.
3. A readjustment of home conditions, and if this is not possible, then placement in a foster home.
4. Development of a higher moral standard. In none of these cases, did the church take any part upon release.
5. Guidance and help in securing employment.
6. Provision of recreational activities.
7. Friendly supervision upon release."

Manitoba

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK.

Manitoba held its first provincial Conference on Social Work on October 7, 8 and 9. It was held under the auspices of the Central Council of Social Agencies. Invitations to take part in the deliberations of the meeting were sent out to the municipal councils, the Women's Institutes, the United Farmers of Manitoba, the clergy of the various religious denominations and to all the organizations and institutions in affiliation with the Winnipeg Central Council of Social Agencies.

General satisfaction was expressed on all sides with the success of the conference from the point of view of interest manifested, of attendance and of the practical nature of the programme. There were 376 people registered. Representatives were present from 24 points outside of Greater Winnipeg which was considered highly satisfactory for the first provincial meeting of this character. The conference was financed by a fund raised through the holding of a special concert last winter and the registration fees charged.

The meeting was divided into sections dealing with: The Family, the Child, Mental Deficiency, and Delinquency. One afternoon was devoted to a discussion of Unemployment which was led by addresses from two of Winnipeg's Federal members, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth and W. W. Kennedy. Vagrancy was the subject of a luncheon address by the city's Police Magistrate, R. B. Graham. A resolution passed later favored the establishment of one or more labor colonies by the provincial government for vagrants so that people of this class would not need to throw themselves on the mercy of the police court, during the winter months.

The programme as planned was to emphasize Mental Health and to discover trends of public thought in the provision of proper care and treatment of the mentally ill and deficient. The conference was fortunate in being able to secure as one of its chief speakers, Dr. Bernard T. McGhie, formerly superintendent of the Ontario Hospital for Mental Defectives at Orillia and recently appointed Director of Hospital Services for Ontario. Dr. McGhie addressed the afternoon session on Mental Health Clinics and an evening public meeting on Social Control of the Mental Defective.

At the evening meeting he showed a film of the work being done at the hospital at Orillia.

The conference by resolution registered its definite conviction that public opinion in Manitoba is prepared to support a programme of increased care and development of the work of dealing with the mentally defective and asked that every possible assistance be given to the Home for the Aged and Infirm as a primary necessity in that programme.

The government was urged to authorize the attachment of one or more trained psychiatric nurses to the provincial hospitals for the purpose of facilitating the re-habilitation of patients discharged from the hospitals. Travelling mental clinics for the examination of retarded children were urged. Another resolution asked the government to enact legislation for the social control of mentally defective persons.

Another speaker guest who travelled from Chicago to attend the convention was Dr. Henry D. McKay, who is assistant in the Department of Sociology at the Institute for Juvenile Research and Behaviour Research Fund. Dr. McKay has been working as a consultant for President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission in the United States, and has also been associated with survey studies in juvenile delinquency in such areas as Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Seattle and other American cities. The topics of his two addresses were: Delinquency and the Community and The Delinquent Boy's Own Story.

The remainder of the programme of the conference was supplied by citizens of Manitoba outstanding in some phase of public health or social welfare work.

Dr. E. S. Moorhead, chairman of the Welfare Supervision Board, gave a comprehensive paper on National Health Insurance contrasting the various systems employed in the different countries of the world and pointing out some of the difficulties that would arise in applying any system of insurance in a province where such a large percentage of its people are rural.

Dr. F. W. Jackson, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Welfare, gave a paper on Recent Advances in Preventive Medicine and Dr. D. A. Stewart, Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Sanatorium presented an interesting paper on The Social Ramifications of Tuberculosis.

The establishment of family or domestic relations courts in Manitoba which would have jurisdiction in cases of desertion and non-support was urged in a paper by Mrs. Stewart-Hay, secretary of Winnipeg Social Welfare Commission. Miss Mildred McMurray and Chief Constable C. H. Newton discussed social legislation regarding deserters.

Parent Child Study Groups was the subject of a paper by Mrs. H. R. C. Avison and the discussion was led by Miss A. E. Wells, Supervisor of Health Education in the Department of Public Health and Welfare. This was followed by a paper on the Problems of the School-age Child by Dr. Mary E. Crawford, Chief Medical Inspector of Winnipeg schools and the discussion led by W. J. Sisler, Principal of Isaac Newton School. The Training of Youth was the subject of a luncheon address by Prof. F. W. Kerr of Knox Church.

A committee headed by Dr. H. M. Speechly was appointed to make some provision for the need of scientific guidance in the treatment of behaviour problems in children. A resolution was passed favoring the

(Continued on page 58)

The Montreal Survey.

In the spring of 1930, the Catholic Community Council of Montreal, an interim organization representative of the English-speaking Roman Catholics of that city requested the executive director of the Council to undertake a survey of the social welfare needs of their community looking towards the co-ordination of their work and finances. The request was accepted and the field work begun in July. The Committee in charge of the survey consisted of Mr. John T. Hackett, K.C., M.P., Chairman, and Dr. J. J. McGovern, Mr. Jas. E. Walsh, Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Mrs. A. W. Robertson, Mrs. J. J. Coffey, Miss Stella G. Semple, Rev. Joseph Fallon, S.J., Rev. M. P. Dawson.

The survey was conducted by Miss Charlotte Whitton, executive director, with Miss Leila O'Gorman, Supervisor, Family Welfare Department, Catholic Welfare Bureau, Archdiocese of Toronto, directly associated in the field work. Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, McGill University, gave advisory help on the Health Section of the report. Mr. Geo. H. Corbett, Secretary of the Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children, advised on certain sections of the study.

Invaluable advice and assistance were given by the following members of the governing body of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare:—Rev. Joseph Haley, Director, Catholic Welfare Bureau, Toronto; Mr. J. H. T. Falk, Executive Director, Montreal Financial Federation; Mr. G. B. Clarke, General Secretary, and Miss Dorothy King, Supervisor, Montreal Family Welfare Association. Capt. W. A. Bowie, Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association.

The field work was completed in September and the report published in October.

The entire survey was planned and carried through with the purpose of providing the English-speaking Roman Catholic Community of Montreal with a plan and programme of work towards which they might advance over a period of years. Consequently, the report projected a line of action and attainment extending a considerable period into the future, but looking towards a gradual development of provisions more nearly adequate for the care of the poor and unfortunate of that community than those which prevail there today.

The report emphasized that the welfare problems of the English-speaking Roman Catholics of Montreal must ultimately be solved by the members of that community themselves, under the leadership of their clergy and representative laymen. A survey, the report pointed out, can only diagnose and prescribe; the remedies and treatment must be applied within the community itself. Success in implementing any survey must always depend upon the singlemindedness and energy with which the community itself thereafter undertakes these next steps that must be taken on its own responsibility.

The survey report also stressed the fact that regardless of the strength or character of "Committees", no project of this nature can ever be carried through without the enthusiasm, energy and self-sacrifice of one devoted person who believes in it and who is prepared to provide the vision and stimulus to "carry it through". Therefore, the report stated, "the survey will shortly prove of little or no effect, if such a key person

be not immediately placed in command of the situation. The whole field to be served by the proposed Catholic Welfare Bureau must be "pulled together" and an informed and responsible person put in charge of developing the larger plan of community organization as secretary of the Community Council and executive director of the Community Chest."

The survey found that there was little or no confidence among most of the clergy and laity that such a comprehensive piece of organization as it recommended would really materialize, or, that if materializing, it would bring any relief or assistance to the social welfare problems of the English-speaking Roman Catholic group. The survey implied in a score of passages, that this lack of confidence and dissatisfaction were fully justified and would only be met when the community was provided with its fundamental need—a fully operating, properly staffed Catholic Welfare Bureau, organized along democratic lines and providing family welfare and child protection services of an adequate and effective nature. In the survey's opinion, "in the absence of these fundamental services, any secondary pieces of work, no matter how enthusiastically undertaken," will be doomed ultimately to failure in effecting any permanent or far-reaching results.

The Central Welfare Bureau.

It is interesting that a survey made for an English-speaking Catholic Community in the metropolis of Canada—the old New France—in 1930 insisted as its major recommendation, on the establishment of a central bureau of Catholic Welfare similar in principle to the form of organization adopted in the city of Paris as long ago as 1892 and described by M. Goyau in his "Autour du Catholicisme Social" in words applicable to the Montreal situation at this time.

On the need of this well organized central welfare bureau, as absolutely essential to any plan of co-ordinated social planning or financing for the English Catholic Community, the survey placed its major emphasis throughout the main report.

The survey offered a line and form of organization for a Catholic Community Chest, and also an estimate of what would be required to finance a well-founded programme of welfare services for this particular community. It insisted, however, that no attempt should be made, nor if made would be likely to prove successful, that was not preceded by the intensive study and co-operative planning of the community's welfare programme which, in the survey's opinion could only come through the well directed activities of a Catholic Community Council organized along sound lines. The possible lines of such organization the survey submitted in detail. But even a well organized and wisely directed community council would not be capable, in the survey's opinion of bringing together in effective planning and financing, the community's welfare resources, unless the fundamental co-ordination of parochial effort, and of family welfare and child protection services had previously been effected. While, therefore, the survey offered a comprehensive plan of community chest, community council and welfare bureau services, together with a detailed outline of all the services which should characterize a well developed English Roman Catholic Welfare programme in Montreal, it urged that priority of attention should be immediately

given to the consolidation of effort and service through a central Catholic Welfare Bureau, along lines projected in the report.

The survey estimated the total operating cost of the Central Welfare Bureau itself for its first year of operation at \$37,000.00. Even this figure contemplated close co-operation with the parochial St. Vincent de Paul Societies or local auxiliary parish committees, for supplementary assistance.

It was the epitome of the survey's considered judgment that this charge must be the first consideration and claim on any federated budget or Catholic Community Chest appeal. Again and again the survey insisted that assurance of the creation of such a Bureau on an efficient and constructive basis should precede or definitely accompany any co-ordinated appeal for funds for the English-Catholic Charities of Montreal.

Existing Services.

The survey also pointed out, however, that the successful operation of the Central Welfare Bureau would have to assume the closest and happiest of working relations with certain existing agencies already serving the English Roman Catholic community.

The Catholic Social Service Guild.

In the first place, the survey suggested that the present resources and organization of the Catholic Social Service Guild should be wholly merged by action of its own directors in this greater and more inclusive development. The board of the new services, it proposed should be elected on broad, democratic lines from the clergy and laity of each of the 18 English-speaking Catholic charities, and representatives of all existing organizations working in this field. The charter of the Guild, the suggestion of the survey was, should not be cancelled, but suspended for a two year period, to allow of the development of this central bureau, and also to protect the Guild incorporation, until the new venture was proven a success. The assets and liabilities of the Guild it was suggested should be merged in the Bureau, its paid staff taken over, a full-time supervisor thoroughly experienced in such work appointed, its honorary secretary promoted to the publicity division of the Catholic Community Chest and Council, and one of the parish priests appointed honorary director as a member of the executive, this latter to be a rotating appointment.

The Council and Chest.

The survey projected this Central Bureau as the first line of community co-ordination for social work. It described it as the **operative arm**. The other two lines of organization—the consultative and the financial—should be provided for simultaneously in order that co-operative effort should be co-ordinated for both the management and financing of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, and also for assurance that gradually all the provisions of the community plan recommended by the survey would be implemented. The survey therefore insisted, with equal emphasis, that financial provision should be made from the start, not only for the Central Welfare Bureau, but for one executive officer to be executive director of the Community Chest, and executive secretary of the Community Council, which of course will have to be formed. The survey therefore urged that, added to the \$37,000 mini-

mum first year budget projected for the Central Welfare Bureau, a further initial minimum charge of \$10,000 should be included in the financial objective to provide \$7,500 for the cost of the Community Chest and Council executive officer, offices, council, etc., and \$2,500 for possible bad collections in campaign pledges. This would mean that as a first step in equipping itself better to handle its social welfare problems, Montreal's English-speaking Catholic community had to attempt to raise by co-operative effort \$47,000 to establish the framework of a Community Chest and Council office (\$7,500) and a thoroughly organized central Welfare Bureau (\$37,000) giving actual relief and service (\$24,000 for families, \$6,000 for Children's Aid, \$6,500 for unmarried parenthood work) to the poor and unfortunate of all the English-speaking Roman Catholic parishes of Montreal, in close co-operation with auxiliary parish committees or St. Vincent de Paul societies in those parishes.

Financing Existing Agencies.

The survey stated however that the Bureau would also require, to be able further to rely on the services of other existing agencies. If it could possibly be arranged, it would therefore be desirable to associate the financial needs of these agencies with the Bureau's, even in a minimum budget appeal. Relief funds for St. Patrick's Welfare Bureau (a well organized service in one of the parishes) were included in the budget already projected. St. Patrick's Bureau it was suggested, should become the parish auxiliary in respect to that parish, and special working relations developed. Co-operation between the Bureau and the services available in St. Patrick's Orphanage, the survey considered would be absolutely essential. St. Patrick's Orphanage operated a "17th of March" Tag Day. This, the survey felt, might be continued in respect to street tagging only. The other needs of the orphanage, the survey felt should be included in the budget of the federation. The day Nursery of St. Anne's parish it was proposed should be placed at the use of the Central Bureau for wider services in that part of the city.

The Salve Regina Boys' Home, and the Catholic Women's Hostel were services dealt with in extenso in the report, whose full and active co-operation it was felt would be required by the Central Bureau. Their finances were now being raised by energetic groups of women whose help would be valuable in the work and financing of the Central Bureau. The survey therefore reported that in this line of proceeding to provide for minimum needs only in the first budget, the Committee should consider whether these agencies should not be included. The \$4,500.00 which the survey estimated as the item required for the Big Sister Association, and \$4,000.00 required for proper care of the aged (\$2,500 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, only in respect to cases admitted on request and recommendation of the Central Bureau, and \$1,500 for the care of aged in their own homes) would come in the same category. These auxiliary services would require in the aggregate:

St. Patrick's Orphanage	\$8,000.00
St. Anne's Day Nursery	1,000.00
Salve Regina	7,500.00
Catholic Women's Hostel	2,000.00
Big Sister Association	4,500.00
Care of the Aged	4,000.00

\$27,000.00

The survey urged that careful consideration should be given as to the possibility of associating the appeal of these organized and existing agencies with the estimated amount of \$47,000.00 required for the Central Bureau and the establishment of the framework of the Community Council and Chest. As the decision was made on this point, the survey advised that the initial objective of a federated appeal should be \$47,000 or \$74,000. The Montreal Convalescent Home, highly commended by the survey was not included in this total. Were it included, the survey advised that either \$6,000 or \$3,000 more would be required, depending on whether a reciprocal arrangement were made with Montreal Financial Federation, for part of its deficit.

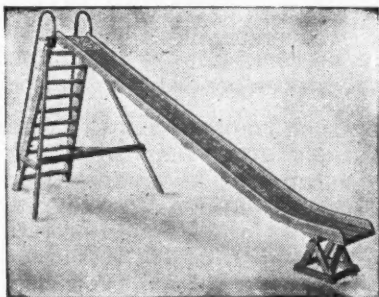
Services Required but not existing in the English Catholic Community.

As the survey set forth in detail, however, there were many other services, some of which had not been developed, by the English-speaking Roman Catholics, and for some of which this group has been drawing on the community services financed altogether through the Protestant and non-sectarian financial federation. The survey report offered in detail proposals whereby the English-speaking Roman Catholic group should plan to provide for these services by developing them itself, or evolving co-operative working arrangements. The survey estimated that ultimately a well developed comprehensive plan of services covering health, recreation, etc., would cost roughly \$135,000 per annum.

Therefore, the survey concluded, if the community decided to set up only the Central Bureau Chest and Council this year, it should seek \$47,000. If it decided to include closely related existing services which would otherwise have to make a separate appeal, it would require \$74,000, or a sum \$6,000 to \$3,000 greater should the Convalescent Home be included. Any amount over \$74,000 and up to \$135,000 would be required exactly as the community planned to develop for itself services not now existing, or provided by community agencies, financed through Protestant and non-sectarian agencies.

In reference to this latter statement, the survey included in appendix a table showing the extent to which the English-speaking Roman Catholic group was utilizing such services at the present time. Should the English-Catholic community financial objective be set at first, and wisely, only at such total as would include the Central Bureau, etc., (i.e. \$47,000) or even existing related Catholic services (\$74,000), the survey emphasized that it should be made absolutely clear to the public of Montreal that this amount was sought only to enable the community to bring into effect the first and most essential features of its ultimate programme, and that a larger amount would be sought in subsequent campaigns in order gradually to provide inclusive services in all fields. Otherwise the survey pointed out these community services now caring for English-speaking Catholics, especially in the health field, would be shut out from any appeal on their behalf, and this would inevitably result in the cessation of those services. Were this to happen before adequate working arrangements had been concluded, either for co-operative management of these services or separate provision for their financing from an English Roman Catholic Chest, a large group of English Roman Catholics would be in danger of being left without any services whatever, with disastrous results.

SAFE EQUIPMENT FOR PLAYGROUNDS



Wilson playground equipment represents the most advanced ideas in design and construction. Used in public and institutional playgrounds from coast to coast. Provides safe recreation and exercise for children of all ages.

MADE IN CANADA

Our Special Catalogue of Playground Equipment will be mailed FREE on request. Address Dept. W.

THE HAROLD A. WILSON CO. LIMITED

299 YONGE ST.

TORONTO, CAN.

The Immediate Situation.

While urging a definite form of organization upon the community, as the permanent machinery of its community financing, the survey realized that for the first campaign some interim arrangement must be made.

I. It therefore recommended that the Catholic Community Council should take responsibility for placing copies of the full report in the hands of all the clergy, of all the agencies concerned therein, and of their representative subscribers, at the earliest possible date;

II. That as soon as possible thereafter, a mass meeting should be held of instructed representatives of all these agencies and of as many subscribers as could be enlisted, for the purpose of considering the possibility of a Catholic Community Chest for 1930-31.

III. That meanwhile the Catholic Community Council should have ready for definite discussion at this meeting a proposed budget for 1930's objective, along some one of the lines of differing amounts and proposals set forth in the survey.

IV. That prior to this meeting the Catholic Community Council should take steps to assure having ready for the endorsement of the meeting (should federation be proceeded with)—

(i) A representative interim Board of Directors of 12 laymen and 3 clergy for the Catholic Community Chest, 1930.

(ii) A campaign chairman.

(iii) A guarantee of one year's salary for the immediate engagement of an executive director of the Chest, who would also act as secretary to the Community Council.

(iv) Arrangements should be put under way whereby the engagement of this official would be made at the earliest possible date, once a federation is endorsed.

(v) A proposal that negotiations should be opened at once, through a special committee, with the Protestant and non-Sectarian Federation, relative to holding the 1930 Catholic Community Chest campaign at the same time as the former's campaign, namely October 27th to November 3rd.

The Survey considered that only by such co-operation as outlined under (v) could the English-speaking Catholic group hope to launch a successful drive of any proportions this autumn. The organization of publicity and campaign machinery the survey considered a heavy and difficult task, which it would be quite impossible for Catholic Federation to evolve in a few weeks, unless it were allowed to benefit by close co-operation and related publicity from the general English-speaking "drive". The survey pointed out however, that the utilization of the parish as the general unit in a Catholic campaign reduces the task of creating organization, which must always be faced by a general community campaign. The report suggested that it might be possible to work out arrangements in the business and employees' canvass, whereby a joint canvass would be made with provision for the Catholic subscriber using a card of one colour, and the non-Roman Catholic another, designating their subscriptions for their respective charities. Even were the parish system of organization assured, the survey advised that it would be necessary to make due provision for a canvass of Catholic employees through their firms, as the factories, etc., are so widely scattered that otherwise they would not likely be canvassed within their own parishes.

V. The Survey considered it as an absolute obligation upon the Board of Directors of the Community Chest, that coincident with the launching of the financial appeal, definite assurance should be given to the English Catholic community that the immediate creation of a Catholic Welfare Bureau would be proceeded with, operating family welfare and child protection services as projected in the report. The supervisor of the Bureau the survey urged should be named prior to the launching of the campaign.

VI. The survey expressed the belief that with energetic leadership and sacrifice on the part of a small group of Montreal's leading English Catholics, clergy and laity, the campaign could be launched at once, when enthusiasm and interest have both been aroused through the Survey Committee's work. Delay would mean that the parish clergy would be without the service and relief of the central bureau in a year of great and urgent need.

VII. The survey report included an analysis of the relative proportions of the contributions to the Montreal Financial Federation received from various groups in the community. The English-speaking Roman Catholics and non-Catholic groups of Montreal, the survey suggested were sufficiently comparable for their potential contributing power to community welfare to be contrasted. The survey, therefore, applied the percentages of the Montreal Federation's support received

from various groups of donors to the various possible budgets projected for the Catholic Community Chest. In the light of this analysis, and therefore of the comparative amounts which would have to come from the various elements of the English Catholic group, the Catholic Survey Committee the survey concluded should be able to judge themselves which one of the different budgets indicated might be carried in their first "drive."

Action Taken.

The findings of the Survey were approved by His Grace, the Most Reverend Georges Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal, and with this encouragement and support, the clergy and interim committee undertook what seemed the impossible task of organizing a campaign for \$75,000.00 for December 10th to 15th, 1930. It was too late to "go in with" the Financial Federation campaign. An interim Board of Directors was formed as suggested. The Catholic Welfare Bureau was created on the lines suggested taking over the family and protective services from the Guild. Mrs. Graham Coghlin, for ten years, district Supervisor with the Montreal Family Welfare Association was made executive director, and Miss McCabe, Miss Burnham and Miss Shaw of the Guild staff retained. Miss Eileen Kinsella, a McGill graduate in social work was added. The campaign was handled entirely by voluntary directors, it being impossible to appoint an experienced secretary to the Council, and director of the federation before the opening of the drive. On December 16th, the total receipts amounted to \$92,000.00, a sum later increased to about \$103,000.00. The interim Board of Directors is now proceeding with the further organization of the Council, Federation and Bureau boards, and it is expected that announcement of a full time "chief of staff" will be made shortly.

The annals of modern social work in Canada probably reveal no more heroic or courageous effort than that which characterized the action of the English Roman Catholic group in Montreal, in their decision to implement the Survey's findings within a month of the report, and following on the raising within the preceding six weeks of \$675,000.00 for Financial Federation and \$300,000.00 for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Certainly, there has been, in our story, no more creditable achievement than the unique success that rewarded these efforts.

Social Work and Unemployment Relief.

The Honourable Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor, upon whom has rested the heavy responsibility of directing the disbursement of the \$20,000,000.00 voted by Parliament for unemployment works and relief has proven himself a master of swift and efficient organization in the prompt and effective manner in which he has effected the distribution of these funds. Within a remarkably short time, agreements had been signed with all the provinces and before the snow had fully blanketed our streets, many of the social agencies were reporting the "easing off" of large blocks of their men with families into the resultant "made work." This relief has gathered cumulative force and there is undoubted evidence of constructive results, flowing indirectly from it. The whole load of problems accruing from the results of the prolonged depression is as yet

too extensive and persistent to justify any great optimism, but on the other hand, its very "holding steady," and slight evidences of yielding both bear testimony to the effectiveness of the support that the federal scheme has brought to our badly shaken social structure.

Throughout the administration of his heavy task, Senator Robertson has shown an unusual grasp of the elements of the situation and an eager disposition to co-operate to the fullest, in any suggestions, bearing on the solution of a common problem. His absolute lack of stifling formalities, and his spirit of reasonableness and conciliation have enabled him to work with all groups, in the most harmonious and effective manner. To none has he shown greater consideration than to the social agencies generally, as indicated in the memorandum which he addressed to the provinces, when plans for the distribution of relief were being formulated.

In this memorandum, Senator Robertson said, in part:—

"It is obviously desirable that both employment opportunities and direct relief be utilized so that the greatest possible impact is made on the volume of unemployment itself and on the reduction of the social problems resulting from it, and to effect this result it would seem desirable to utilize the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as much as possible, in connection with the placement of men in jobs created by the fulfillment of the terms of the Unemployment Relief Act 1930 and the Agreements made thereunder, as well as for other work being created for this purpose through the provincial and municipal departments which have been handling unemployment and relief problems.

I am sure you will agree that the mere provision of work, or the granting of direct relief, will not entirely solve the individual problem, especially where unemployment may have existed over a long and persistent period. In many cases it will be found that problems of ill health, under-nourishment, etc., have followed on the long strain of unemployment and need, and have seriously affected the well-being of adults and children. It is, therefore, highly desirable that any plan or programme of relief must take into consideration not only the economic but the social aspects as well.

Some of the Provinces have bureaus of social service, and the large municipalities have well administered social welfare activities. In other centres social welfare work is carried on by private welfare agencies through a co-operative arrangement with the public authorities.

It would seem to me that wherever an organized welfare or similar service exists, which meets with the approval of local authorities, it would be well to take advantage of their offers of co-operation, which besides reaching me have, no doubt, also reached the provincial and municipal authorities."

There is no doubt that this opportune statement coming from so authoritative and disinterested a source did much to forward that cooperation between public bodies and private agencies, which has been unusually evident in most centres in this crisis.

Council House.

Our New Headquarters.

On December 1st, 1930, the Council began operations in its new headquarters at 245 Cooper St., having moved from the Plaza Bldg., where it had been located from the first day of its full time programme. The decision to move out of the business district was made in an effort to reduce overhead charges, which were growing as the Council's expanding work brought the need for more staff and bigger quarters.

Cooper Street is seven short blocks south of Sparks Street, the main business street of Ottawa. Elgin Street is the first cross street, cutting Sparks, west of the Chateau Laurier, and opens from the East gate to the Parliament Buildings. It is to be widened as far as Lisgar Street—that is one block below Cooper—as the main thoroughfare of the new Confederation Park which is in course of development. The corner property at Elgin and Cooper Streets was the site of the Protestant Orphans' Home, and Home for the Aged, erected 60 years ago. Due to a change in policy, the Home reincorporated as two units, selling the Elgin Street property, and erecting a new home on the cottage plan for the children on the edge of the city. It had purchased this Cooper Street property as a home for the aged women in care. However, early in August a fine private residence was donated as a Memorial Home for the aged women, leaving the Board with this property for sale. The executive was able, through the generous interest of a member, to acquire the property on a long term basis, which allowed the Council to occupy it, at a rental equivalent. The sale price was less than the assessed value of the property.

The property (known as the Gilmour House) consists of the lot 77'7" by 125', and a three storey brick house, with a fully finished sub-basement, and stone foundation. The house stands well over to the east of the property, with a good lawn to the west and a driveway on the east. There are two garages.

The basement has been equipped as janitor's quarters, with some storage space.

The first floor contains, to the left of the wide entry hall, a very large well lighted room, with a fireplace, which makes an admirable board room, capable of holding a meeting of fifty people. To the right, a small room opens, which is the office of the assistant to the director. Off it a large room has been fitted as the general office. This in turn opens into a large "butler's pantry" well shelved, which makes a splendid literature and shipping room, as doors open from it to the basement, and directly outside. A small room opening off it is used as the filing room, and filing clerk's office. The former large kitchen running right across the back has been shelved, together with storage space off it as a literature (bulk supplies) room.

E. H. PAISLEY

B. ARCH.

REGISTERED ARCHITECT

18 RICHMOND ST. EAST
TORONTO - CANADA

—
INSTITUTIONAL & EDUCATIONAL
BUILDINGS

The second floor is reached by a wide stair, with short steps to a broad landing and five further steps to this floor. To the right a large room opens, with two windows, and a bathroom off it. This is used as a rest room. An office has been made off it for the French secretary. The latter office connects with another room with a fireplace, which has been made into the Child Hygiene office, with a small office opening off the corridor next it. The hall is very wide, opening into a large heated sun parlour. It has been partitioned off and shelved for the library, with the sun parlour available for sacks, and reading room. To the left the hall opens into another large room with two windows, which is the office of the director. It opens into another office, with its own entrance, which has been fitted for the Family Welfare office. A short flight of five stairs leads from the main landing to two good sized offices, opening off a small waiting room, obviating any necessity of utilizing the main hall of the Council's suite. These two offices are available for use by another agency.

The third floor contains four good-sized rooms, one with two windows and three with one window each, and a large bathroom. The wide hall has been partitioned off, to provide a fifth stenographers' office, communicating with two adjourning offices. This whole floor is also available for the use of other agencies.

The greater space, provided has already meant much more pleasant and practicable working arrangements, and it is hoped that once the initial expenses are met, the change will prove one tending to reduce outlay on overhead. The Council is moreover provided with permanent headquarters capable of accommodating all present needs and any likely expansion for a reasonable future period.

Our friends and members are requested to remember the address, where we shall hope to continue to be at their service,—Council House, 245 Cooper St.

Bilingual Conference at Quebec.

The Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare has announced the programme of an unique conference, described as the first national bilingual conference in Canada which will take place in Quebec City, at the Chateau Frontenac, February the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth. The respective speakers will speak in their own language but previously copies of the addresses will have been translated and distributed in the other language, so that the address may be followed clearly by all participants. Interpreters are being provided for the discussion. The conference enjoys the high honour and privilege of the personal interest of His Eminence, Cardinal Rouleau, who will be represented on the opening evening. His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec has extended his patronage. The Honourable Athanase David, Provincial Secretary, speaks on the second evening, while the Prime Minister of Quebec, the Honourable L. A. Taschereau will attend one of the sessions. The Honourable Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health for Canada and Dr. John A. Amyot, Deputy Minister, are expected to attend. Dr. A. Lessard, Provincial Health Officer and director of charities for Quebec is chairman of the committee in charge.

The first day of the conference is given over entirely to Child Health Problems, with some of the leading authorities in this field in Canada on

the programme. Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the Child Welfare Division, Dominion Department of Health is the opening speaker of the conference. Professor John Fraser, head of the Department of Obstetrics at McGill speaks on Maternal Mortality in the evening. Other speakers of interest are Dr. Leblond, of Quebec, and the University of Lyons, handling the topic of Pasteurization. Miss Elizabeth Smellie, Chief Superintendent of the V. O. N. in Canada speaks in the afternoon, when health workers prominent in Quebec and Montreal will also give addresses including Dr. Boucher, medical health officer for Montreal.

On Tuesday, the Child Protection sessions are under the chairmanship of Mr. Alexandre Desmeules, Deputy Provincial Secretary for Quebec. The Honourable Senator Dandurand, Honourary counsel of the Council is expected to preside at the opening meeting in the evening. Representatives of Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec charities are on the programme including Mr. A. Chevalier, Director of Municipal Assistance, Montreal, Mrs. M. A. Kensit, the Children's Bureau, Mr. Geo. H. Corbett, the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, Miss Jane Wisdom, the Women's Directory, all of Montreal, and Dr. Daniel Longpre, the D'Youville Creche, Saint Laurent. Dr. J. MacDonald Secretary, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Quebec Division is also a speaker on this day.

Judge P. A. Choquette, Quebec, is chairman of the delinquency sessions which will open with an address by Mr. W. L. Scott, K.C., Ottawa, followed by papers from representatives of the Protestant Juvenile Court Committee, the Catholic Big Sisters, and the Judge of the Juvenile Court, of Montreal. In the afternoon, Miss Josephine Strothard, the Maritime Home for Girls, Truro, Nova Scotia, and speakers from the Shawbridge Boys' School and the Ecole de Reforme, Montreal are expected to deal with the problem of training and re-establishing the delinquent.

**NURSES' CAPES,
ACADEMIC, CHOIR &
MINISTERS' ROBES.**

**Uniform Specialties
for All Occasions.**

**Sainthill-Levine & Co.
Limited**

126 Wellington St. West

Elgin 5998-5391 Toronto, Ont.

The conference will close with a banquet presided over by Dr. Lessard, at which Dr. Edouard Montpetit, Secretary of the University of Montreal, and one of the ablest speakers in Canada will speak on, "The Protection of the Child—The Protection of the Nation." The Executive Director of the Council, Miss Charlotte Whitton will speak in English on the Council's work, while the summary of the conference's discussions will be presented by officials of the French and English sections.

MANITOBA CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 45)

making of some provision for the teaching of ethical rules of conduct in public schools.

The Problems of Relief in Rural Municipalities was the subject of a paper by Robert Fagen, secretary-treasurer of Dauphin. The discussion following this was led by a Winnipeg Alderman, J. Simpkin. Relief in Unorganized Territories was dealt with by S. Hardymont, Fiscal Supervisor of Public Institutions and Relief.

Growing out of the discussion on relief given by municipalities a resolution asked that the Union of Municipalities be requested to prepare legislation regarding residential qualifications, and submit them to the government for consideration at the next session of the legislature.

A resolution opposed the publishing in local papers of the names of persons being provided with relief from municipal councils.

Three sessions were devoted to Delinquency. Prevention of Delinquency was the subject of an address by F. A. E. Hamilton, judge of the Winnipeg Juvenile Court. The discussion which followed was led by Miss I. McElheran, Executive Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. The Treatment of Delinquency was the subject of a paper by H. Atkinson, superintendent of the provincial Industrial Training School. A paper submitted by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Director of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, Ottawa, on The Delinquent Girl, was read by Mrs. Digby Wheeler. Resolutions passed by the conference later asked that a board of five women be appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister and the government in the administration of the proposed provincial industrial training school for girls.

A resolution passed asked that the government be urged to appoint a more adequate staff of skilled probation officers in connection with the juvenile courts of Manitoba.

An attractive display of exhibits was arranged in rooms adjoining the conference hall which showed the activities of the various institutions and organizations engaged in the many branches of social welfare work.

The Migration of Juveniles to Canada.

It will be remembered that three of the recommendations in reference to juvenile immigration, arising out of the Juvenile Immigration Conference in 1928 were still under governmental consideration during 1930. Following the meeting of the Council executive these matters were again taken up with the Department.

The first of these recommendations was that a substantial addition be made to the present inspection staff of the juvenile immigration branch, or a satisfactory working arrangement be established with the provinces whereby the services of their child caring resources could be utilized in some co-operative way. The Department has advised in reference to this recommendation that due to the decreasing movement of juveniles to Canada, and the probability that the decrease will continue for another year or two at least, its present staff is considered sufficiently adequate for the work to be done. The Departmental officials point out that since the limitation of migration to juveniles 14 years of age and upwards, the great bulk of the movement consists of boys 15 to 18 years of age, who do not require the same degree and type of supervision as was demanded for a volume of much younger children.

In regard to co-operation with the provinces, provincial boy migration schemes have been concluded with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In each case, the provincial authorities have arranged for the placement and supervision of boys brought in under the scheme. Only occasionally, and on request of the provincial authorities, is inspection made of Provincial boys, by federal staff.

The second recommendation that the Dominion Department take the initiative in arranging frequent conferences with the provincial authorities and the overseas juvenile immigration agencies was implemented by a conference of the Societies and the Federal authorities held in camera in Ottawa, in the latter part of November 1930. This conference definitely accepted the principle of restricting the movement of juveniles into any province to the quotas fixed by agreement with the respective provincial authorities, in any year, thus subscribing unanimously to an arrangement which the Canadian social agencies have been urging for years. Consequently the maximum movement into each of the provinces for this season has been agreed upon with the provinces. One province did not approve of any movement this year, and the Dominion Department has accordingly refused to authorize any for 1931.

The third recommendation asked that inquiries be made with a view to determining definitely the legal relationship of the different societies to their respective wards in the Old Country and that thereafter uniform legislation be adopted by the various provincial legislatures defining the legal rights of the societies here. In the latter event, if guardianship is to prevail here, it was suggested that the age at which guardianship terminates should be fixed at 21 years instead of at 18 years. The Department has satisfied itself that there is no legislation in Canada whereby the juvenile immigrant becomes a legal ward of the province or Society under which he comes to Canada. Departmental officials are not yet satisfied that any general enactment should prevail whereby this guardianship would be automatically established in

Canada, and report that the matter is still the subject of conference and consideration.

The schedules now in force, in respect to the movement of juveniles, provide, but only in respect to a fixed and limited quota, moved, as above indicated, in accordance with provincial requirements, that:

"1. The expenses of this scheme shall be deemed to be assistance to the following classes of migrants at the rates hereinafter prescribed:—

- (a) Boys who have reached their fourteenth birthday and have not reached their nineteenth birthday prior to sailing and girls who have reached their fourteenth birthday and have not reached their seventeenth birthday prior to sailing a grant of eighty Canadian dollars per capita when proceeding to points east of Manitoba and at the rate of one hundred Canadian dollars when proceeding to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and at the rate of one hundred and ten dollars when proceeding to British Columbia under the auspices of the Dominion Government a Provincial Government or an approved Voluntary Society (hereinafter called "The Society").
- (b) A boy who has reached his fourteenth birthday and has not reached his nineteenth birthday prior to sailing or a girl who has reached her fourteenth birthday and has not reached her seventeenth birthday prior to sailing who is proceeding with the consent of parents or guardians to a home approved by the Dominion Government or who is proceeding under an Agreement between the Secretary of State and a Provincial Government, free transportation at the lowest third class ocean rate from the port of embarkation in the United Kingdom and Canadian colonist rate to rail destination in Canada.

2. The expenses of migrants proceeding to Canada under Clause 1 (a) of this Schedule shall be shared equally between the Secretary of State and the Dominion Government and the expenses of migrants proceeding under Clause 1 (b) of this Schedule shall be shared between the Secretary of State and the Dominion Government in the manner indicated in Clause 3 of Schedule "B" to this Agreement.

The above mentioned rate of eighty dollars and one hundred dollars and one hundred and ten dollars respectively shall be liable to review from time to time should the cost of ocean transportation for a child above ten years of age fall below the present rate of eleven pounds ten shillings.

3. The assistance referred to in this Schedule shall be granted only in respect of children who have been accepted as suitable by the director and who have been approved by the representative.

4. The preparation, outfitting, transportation, reception, care and placing of children shall be in the hands of the Dominion or Provincial Government or the Society as the case may be before and after their migration to Canada subject to the approval and inspection by the proper officers of the Dominion Government from time to time during and after the terms of this Agreement and all such children shall be subject to the regulations in operation both in the United Kingdom and in Canada regarding child migrants and immigration generally.

Continued on page 67)

Federation Achievements.

It is an easy and a hard year, in which to raise money for "charity". Possibly never have the extent and condition of the underprivileged been brought so widely and continuously before the public of Canada as in the last six months with the result that the "bowels of compassion" of the giving public have been opened to the needs of the poor and unfortunate, as rarely before. On the whole, money has been outpoured, by most of those who have it, with a generosity only witnessed in the days of war financing. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the continuous repetition of the story of unemployment and need has had an undoubted psychological effect in "tightening" money among those uncertain of income, or of tenure of employment, and in giving an impregnable defence to those always anxious to take shelter behind the bulwarks of their bank accounts. So from one section of the giving public, donations have poured out as rarely before, and voluntary service has been offered freely while with the great mass of people, giving has been as generous as possible. Yet with shrinking income, and fear of the future, the margin of giving has inevitably shrunk—with other "margins". The result has been "hard sledding", very hard sledding for a large proportion of the social agencies, on whom on the other hand, depressed economic conditions have thrown a burden increased in almost direct or greater ratio than the decrease in their income. Would the agencies be able to meet the situation? Would they weather it? Above all, would "federated charity come through?"

At the time of writing, practically every agency in Canada is staggering under a case load, the weight and persistent duration of which have rarely been known previously. Personnel is being drained of resources of strength, as well as the material resources of the organizations. There is dismay but not despair, and on the whole, financial needs are being met by the public, in a substantial manner. There was a very plethora of Christmas giving which most of us attempted to direct over a period of more protracted duration, and to translate into supplies of fuel and clothing, —with varying degrees of success. It will be a weary, and almost bankrupt company who will be found on the field, when the clouds finally lift on the dawn of improving conditions but it will be a company that has stood the test, with strength diminished but undispersed.

And, in spite of rebuffs and reverse, "federated charity" will have abundantly justified itself, for in spite of failures to make objectives in many centres, the extent of co-operative planning and effort made possible through the "pooled" knowledge of the co-operating groups has brought about a concentration of public thought, and a centralization of effort, almost entirely lacking in communities whose agencies are without the centralized services of the exchange, welfare bureau, council of agencies, or co-operative financing. Much capital has been made in some quarters of the "failure" of some centres to reach their objectives, but an analysis of preliminary returns available indicates that even where objectives were not realized, the total amounts raised generally exceeded the total givings of 1929. One hundred and fifty-five "chests" reporting to the American Association with aggregate increases of 7.9% in their budgets have realized 99% of their objectives.

In Toronto, the Federation of Catholic Charities in 1929 placed their objective at \$100,000.00, and realized roughly \$125,000.00. For

the 1930 objective, no sum was definitely sought as the total, but the budgets of all the participating agencies, as they were submitted, were offered to the public, showing aggregate requirements of \$175,000.00, if the requests of the agencies themselves were met. The sum of \$146,886.14 had been realized by the first of January 1931, from the 1930 campaign, almost 20% increase over the 1929 donations. The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies had set their 1929-30 objective at \$150,000.00, and their 1930-1 total at \$175,000.00, of which approximately \$125,000.00 was realized, with a large number of subscriptions still unreported. However, no misgiving is expressed, as to the ability of the Federation to provide through supplementary measures, for the financing of the year's needs. The Federation for Community Service set its objective at \$700,000.00, an amount \$200,000.00 in excess of the 1929-30 objective, in which \$505,000.00 was realized. To date, the sum of \$577,000.00 has been realized,—a substantial increase over 1929-30's receipts, and which will be apportioned pro rata over the participating agencies.

The Hamilton Community Fund in 1929 set its objective at \$115,000.00 which was oversubscribed. The 1931 totals were set by the 1930 campaign at \$123,045.00 based on the analyzed budgets of 22 member agencies. To date total receipts amount to \$115,700.00, which while short of the objective, exceeds in receipts last years' total budgets. Hamilton is an industrial city, especially "hard hit" by the depression, and since the decrease in revenue is due almost entirely to employees' donations the returns are considered as encouraging. Small reductions will be made in every agency's allotment, and an attempt be made to "carry through" by such an arrangement.

The Halifax Community Chest sought a total of \$67,000.00 for 17 organizations, of which \$65,000.00 has been realized to date. The fact that Halifax and Saint John are leading port cities, and as such, sharply affected by the decrease in Atlantic transportation makes this a most creditable showing.

Winnipeg, the gateway of the stricken West set its objective at \$450,000.00. \$50,000.00 higher than 1929-30. To date it has realized \$412,500.00, an increase of \$31,000.00 over 1929 returns (\$381,000.00).

Vancouver will attempt its first federated campaign in February 1931, with a nine months' budget of \$250,000.00, a second campaign being contemplated in November for 1932 needs. Thus, within the six months from October 1930 to March 1931, six cities of Canada will have pledged their faith in the efficacy of co-operative financing of their welfare needs.

It has remained for Montreal, however, gloriously to justify the principle of co-operative planning and effort. Though the English-speaking portion of Montreal's population supporting the "Protestant and Non-Sectarian" agencies numbers only between 150,000 and 200,000 population, an appeal for \$660,000.00 (the same income as 1930) went triumphantly to the mark, with \$673,000.00 subscribed to date, with \$669,500.00 actually subscribed at the close of the campaign. Within three weeks the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, appealing to a population of roughly 60,000, "came out" for \$300,000.00 (the same amount as 1930) and exceeded their objective. But perhaps most spectacular of all was the initial effort of the English-speaking Catholic

Charities, serving a population of 55,000. This group had not been organized, and in June had engaged the technical services of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare to make a survey and report to them on the possibility of more effective co-ordination of the social services of the English Catholics, and some method of co-operative financing. The report of the survey was available, in revised form, late in October. The interim Committee, with amazing devotion and skill from a voluntary committee, created a Catholic Welfare Bureau by December 1st, and "went out" for \$75,000.00 as their initial appeal from December 10th to 15th—ten days before Christmas, an initial appeal, and in a community where two rich crops had been garnered in the preceding two weeks. On December 16th the receipts of the Catholic drive stood at \$92,000.00, a total since increased to \$103,000.00. Surely, no city in North America can record a nobler record in charity than Montreal,—the city that never fails. Because of the different method of giving by parishes, and in kind as well as in cash, it is impossible to estimate what the charitable donations of the predominant French Catholic population would total. His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, at the closing function of the English Catholic drive stated that \$152,000.00 had been raised and disbursed through the conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Societies alone. With his closing remarks, there could be little disagreement, that the citizens by its givings in these six weeks had shown that in its charity, "Montreal was indeed a very Christian city." With peculiar emphasis, the quotation used in the Financial Federation appeal can be re-applied to Montreal today. The words occur in "Hochelaga Depicta," a volume edited in 1839. "Certain it is that the citizens of Montreal are distinguished by one feature which is highly honourable to them, and that is a habit of active benevolence. . . . Long may it be ere it shall decline,—or rather, may it never cease to distinguish the inhabitants of Montreal till there shall be no misery that benevolence can relieve."

New Faces in New Places.

Mr. Falk:

In February, Vancouver will launch its first federated charities' campaign, and under no less distinguished direction than that of Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, the creator and for ten years the unusually successful administrator of the Montreal Financial Federation. Vancouver will be the first centre west of Winnipeg, and the sixth Canadian city to adopt federation as the basis of financing of her private philanthropies. The development follows logically on the steady progress which has taken place since the reorganization of Vancouver's two fundamental services of child protection and family welfare, after the survey in 1927.

Mr. Falk will be sorely missed in the East where not only Canadian but United States Agencies were wont to beat a path of inquiry on social problems to his door. At the pleasant Coast, we may be sure that he will be as cordially open as ever to our appeals for help and advice, and as ready as of old, to give generously of time, thought, and effort to be of help. But distance cuts between the conferences and personal discussions in which his contribution was so valuable. However, from the Pacific across the prairies to his old stamping ground of Winnipeg, there stretches a great field of need and opportunity for his dynamic resources.

In all that area, there is not at present one organized family welfare agency, but few organized social agencies of any but the institutional type, beyond the government services, and, co-operative community planning to meet and finance the problems of sickness, dependency, delinquency, etc., while appreciated, and somewhat comprehended, has nowhere been effectively developed. Nothing else could be expected in young communities and vast, stretching areas of sparse settlement. However, with that vigour and vision that characterized those who opened these lands the West is constantly searching for knowledge of the best and most approved methods of organization for community services, in the fields of health, education, and social work. Mr. Falk's accessibility to "the West" from the Coast should offer him ever fresher and more invigorating opportunities of service than the East to which he has given so much. And he knows the West, for his first work in Canada was in Winnipeg, where in charge of the municipal programme in social welfare, he was largely responsible for the first mothers' allowances legislation in Canada. Trained in Britain, the nephew of Arnold Toynbee, he gained his "field work" experience in New York, and brought an exceptionally wide and rich background of familiarity with the whole gamut of social problems to his responsibilities in Winnipeg. From Winnipeg, he went to Montreal, as director of McGill's new department of social work. Here, the opportunity of academic detachment and relaxation only meant to him greater freedom to turn himself to the exhausting, and at times, discouraging task of bringing together for study and financing Montreal's thirty odd Protestant and non-Sectarian social agencies. The consummation of this plan took him from McGill to head it up as secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, and executive director of Financial Federation. In the ten years since, Montreal has had an unique record of unbroken success in her campaigns, and of remarkable development in a co-ordinated programme of community attack, through specialized services, on the whole front of social problems. The Montreal agencies have been generous in making it possible for other communities and agencies to benefit by Mr. Falk's services, and his experience has been freely at the call of national and local groups. Consequently, in the director of their new venture, Vancouver, which has already taken in Miss Holland, an outstanding worker in child protection, and in Miss MacPhedran, an outstanding worker in family welfare, has further enhanced the standard of her personnel in social work, by attaching to themselves, Canada's outstanding authority on community organization and financing for social work. May Mr. Falk's success in Vancouver be all that he deserves—and Vancouver will be a very fortunate city.

Dr. Pedley:

In Montreal, Mr. Falk is replaced by Dr. Frank G. Pedley, who, though born in Winnipeg, was educated in the Montreal schools and at McGill University. He may be regarded as a native Montrealer, for his father, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, as minister of Emmanuel Church, was one of the best known and most influential men in the city during his brilliant and fruitful ministry there. Since graduation, he has been engaged in industrial hygiene at McGill, and has thus been brought into close contact with employers and employees over a period of years—a fact that should be of great value in his new responsibilities. Dr. Pedley

will continue to lecture at McGill, and to represent them on the Municipal Board of Health.

Mr. Lionel E. Brittle continues as secretary to Financial Federation, and Miss Marjorie Bradford as secretary to the Council of Social Agencies, and publicity secretary and assistant to the director of Federation.

Mr. F. J. Reynolds:

The autumn has seen the retirement, on superannuation, of Mr. F. J. Reynolds, the commissioner of Child Protection for the province of Saskatchewan. So many of our most successful agencies and more active undertakings in the field of welfare effort in Canada are in their comparative infancy, that it is something of a shock to realize that in one of the two youngest of the Canadian provinces, the Commissioner of Child Protection has reached such length of service that he may seek retirement.

When the province of Saskatchewan was organized, the first administration sought the services of Mr. J. J. Kelso, the superintendent of neglected and dependent children for Ontario, to advise on legislation and administration in this field. Mr. Kelso recommended a child protection measure similar to Ontario's, and the development of local initiative and responsibility through children's aid societies. He travelled the province extensively carrying the gospel of child protection to its new and growing centres. In a short time, Saskatchewan had no less than 14 organized children's aid societies. Mr. S. Spencer Page was the first superintendent, and was succeeded by Miss Ethel MacLachlan, who shortly retired to become judge of the Juvenile Court of Regina, and district. Mr. Reynolds succeeded her and in the years between has presided over a division that has grown greatly in extent and responsibilities. Saskatchewan, undoubtedly influenced by the mid-western states, for some years leaned away from the Ontario principles towards a highly centralized public service. In this period her children's aid societies shrank from fourteen in number to three. Mr. Reynolds has sought to arrest this tendency, and has been stimulating the formation of voluntary child welfare committees in the hope that district societies will again evolve.

During Mr. Reynold's tenure of office, juvenile court services were extended, mother's allowances legislation passed, modern legislation placed on the statute books covering problems of unmarried parenthood and adoption; and finally, a consolidated Child Welfare Act, incorporating all the fundamental legislation on this subject. This was accompanied by measures affording more effective control by the public authority over maternity and private boarding homes. As these services multiplied and diversified, they were placed under Mr. Reynolds' jurisdiction, and when two years ago, the province enacted an old age pensions measure that too was assigned to Mr. Reynolds' department. It is not to be wondered at, that after such years of heavy and increasing responsibilities, and of service zealously and faithfully rendered, Mr. Reynolds has applied for the opportunity of a few years to "bide a wee" and rest.

Mr. Reynolds, throughout his years of office, was one of those who held stubbornly to the great desirability of constant conference and exchange of experience among workers faced with similar problems in the different parts of Canada. He rarely missed a national gathering

in his field of work, and staunchly supported the efforts to develop a greater national consciousness, and better understanding among Canadian workers in the field of child protection and delinquency. To this end, he was active in the development of local consultative groups and regional conferences and sought always to temper the tendency of some of his western colleagues to rely solely on governmental direction of all welfare work, with some of the East's reliance on organized voluntary effort. In recent years, he preached the gospel of family welfare and case work principles throughout the communities of his province, and his last report is an urgent appeal for the organization of voluntary resources in this field.

Mr. Reynolds takes with him, in his retirement, the best good will of his colleagues throughout Canada, and the earnest hope, that when he has wearied of a spell of freedom to do "just as he likes" that he will be found back in our ranks once more, giving of his time, and thought, and experience, to further, as a private citizen, those principles for which he so long and valiantly and effectively crusaded, as a public servant.

Mr. Reynolds is succeeded by Mr. Leonard Ring, B.A., who had the opportunity of some months in the division, as assistant commissioner before "taking over." Mr. Ring is a newcomer to the ranks of the profession, having been a lawyer in the City of Regina, where he had always taken an interest in these problems. By training and contacts, Mr. Ring is predisposed to a sympathetic understanding of the underlying principles of the problems, over which he is now called to preside, in his work as commissioner. We welcome him to our ranks, and extend our sympathy that he takes over at a time of such unusual burdens and responsibilities, not only in social work generally, but especially in his own "hard hit" province. We wish him every success in his work, and look forward to the continuance of the pleasant co-operation which has always existed between the private agencies and the governmental child protection services of the province of Saskatchewan.

Ontario's Minister of Public Welfare.

To Manitoba belongs the credit of being the first province in Canada to raise public welfare problems to "cabinet rank" by the creation of a Ministry of Public Health and Welfare in 1928. But Ontario now has the credit of giving Public Welfare a portfolio, all its own, and thus implementing one of the major recommendations of the Ross Commission on Public Welfare. By the cabinet shuffle which took place in the fall of 1930, Labour, Health and Public Welfare are now three separate departments, each in charge of its own Minister, and the former two, of their own deputies. Public Health, Sanatoria, Hospitals and Mental Hospitals are all assigned to the portfolio of Health. It is expected that a deputy minister of public welfare will be appointed shortly in Ontario.

The first Minister of Public Welfare is a comparative newcomer to political life,—the Rev. W. G. Martin, who entered the Legislature in 1926, as the member for Brantford, one of the province's leading industrial centres. As a minister of the United Church, Mr. Martin has been identified with many community undertakings in his own city, and during his years as a "padre" was associated both with the recreational and educational services evolved for "the troops."

Mr. Martin is a man, who carries great goodwill from all ranks in his own community, where his assistance as a speaker is in demand on every occasion. He has always taken an active interest in Social Welfare problems, especially in the Child Welfare field, having been a member of the Child Welfare Committee of the Community Welfare Council of Ontario, and active in Rotary's work for crippled children. Council members will remember him as present at the 1928 annual meeting of this Council, and especially interested in the revision of the Juvenile Delinquent's Act.

Mr. Martin is one of the youngest members of the Cabinet of Ontario, and takes his place among the Ministers, with unusual good will and enthusiastic support from the people of the Province, regardless of political faith, or religious creed. He is energetic, keen, and interested and in the Ross report has a chart of unusual range, accuracy and dependability, by which to guide his course. To him, social workers throughout the Dominion will look for renewed inspiration and leadership in the attack on those problems of Social Welfare, which must rely on the understanding of the public authorities for treatment or solution.

THE MIGRATION OF JUVENILES.

(Continued from page 60)

5. The Provincial Government or the Society shall be instructed by the Director to send to him monthly a statement (with additional copies as necessary from time to time) of the children sent to Canada under the auspices of the Provincial Government or of the Society giving the following particulars:—

- (a) Name in full.
- (b) Date of birth.
- (c) Place of birth.
- (d) Place of residence before reception.
- (e) Destination in Canada.

together with a certificate that the children have landed in Canada and that they are British subjects who have been resident in the United Kingdom for a period of at least six months prior to embarkation. The statement should distinguish between those children the total cost of whose migration has (apart from the assistance provided by this Agreement) been borne by the Provincial Government or the Society and those children towards the cost of whose migration any payment has been received from the British public funds of any description and indicating the amount of such payment and the source from which it was received.

6. If [the director is satisfied that the children assisted under this Schedule have been approved by him and by the representative as suitable and that they have arrived in Canada he will forward copies of such statements officially certified to the Secretary of State who will pay to the Provincial Government or to the Society as the case may be the joint grant in respect of all children assisted under clause 1 (a) of this Schedule and will pay to the transportation company concerned the cost of transportation of children assisted under clause 1 (b) of this Schedule."

Book Reviews.

"THE LONG VIEW"—(Papers and addresses by Mary E. Richmond, selected and edited by Joanna C. Colcord and Ruth Z. S. Mann, and published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 1930—\$3.00).

A skilfully integrated biography, a pulsing idyll of restrained affection, a scientific historical treatise, and an unusually rich reference volume—surely characteristics so diverse as to be irreconcilable within the descriptive terms of one volume. But each phrase could be applied with equal accuracy to the comprehensive and delightful volume in which Miss Colcord and Miss Mann have enshrined what might be called the profession's tribute to its beloved doyen, Mary Richmond. For though the volume bears the name "Richmond" in the author's name space, and is really a collection of her papers and addresses, "she being dead, yet speaketh" through the loving craftsmanship of two of her most distinguished colleagues in the Russell Sage Foundation. Not since the publication of Osler's memoirs has such a graceful and sympathetic tribute been paid by the outstanding figures in any profession to their lost leader.

The book moves through its too short biographical preface, (illuminated by a delightful glimpse at the woman herself through "Books and Reading," a hitherto unpublished paper), into the papers and addresses which then follow in more or less chronological order, with a brief, explanatory note introducing each. The cumulative effect of these papers, as they move in ordered sequence from the almost amateurish "Friendly Visitor," (Baltimore 1890), to her last public utterance "The Concern of the Community with Marriage" (Buffalo 1927) is almost irresistible. They offer more than a fascinating study in the growth of knowledge and judgment in a mind of unusual intellectual power; they afford in a steadily and slowly widening vista a startlingly clear panorama of the growth of the science of case work and of organized philanthropy on this continent. And not on this continent alone, for the delightful "off hours" papers of the "idle philanthropist" which are skilfully interpolated contain two very fine biographical sketches, one of Florence Nightingale and one of Sir Charles Loch, which reveal Miss Richmond as the intimate student of developments in her own profession far beyond the boundaries of her own land.

It is impossible within a short notice, to deal justly or adequately with the contents of the volume, but with full recognition of the inexpressible value of "Social Diagnosis" and "What is Social Case Work?" to the growth of social work, it is not overstating the case to say that Miss Richmond's posthumous volume will prove equally indispensable to all, who like her, have striven, and are still striving to make of social work a recognized science, with its own technique, and its own trained profession, recognized because qualified as exclusively proficient to apply that technique.

To all such, weary in what appears to be an unending and often bootless struggle, the very title of the book comes as a challenge, a comfort, and a hope, for among her last words to her public were these,—

"We have learned to take the long view, to realize that the very stars in their courses, not our small army alone, are overcoming the weakness and misery of the world."

PUBLICATIONS

Free to Members. Extra Copies on Request.

- *No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
- *No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- *No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- *No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
- No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- *No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- *No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and a Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- *No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- *No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- *No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- *No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- *No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- *No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- *No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- *No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2, 1925.
- No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care (5th Edition, 1930).
- *No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada, 1925.
- No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30. (Published in French also).
- *No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25, and Recommendations 1925-30.
- *No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada, 1925-30.
- No. 21. A Guide to Your Reading on Child Welfare Problems, 1927 (A Short Classified Bibliography.)
- *No. 22. Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the Province of Quebec, 1926.
- *No. 23. Teaching International Relationship (to children), 1927.
- No. 24. Motion Pictures Children Will Like, 1927, 1928, 1930.
- *No. 25. Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work, 1927.
- No. 26. Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30 in Child Welfare Legislation, 1926.
- No. 27. Problems in Family Desertion: Prevention, Rehabilitation, Legislation, 1926.
- *No. 28. Child-Placing, 1926.
- No. 29. Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- No. 29a. Action Necessary by the Nine Provinces of Canada for Canada's Adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- *No. 30. Study Outlines of Some Child Welfare Problems in the Canadian Field, 1927.
- *No. 31. The Story of the Curly Tails, 1927. (In English and in French).
- No. 32. What is Malnutrition?
- *No. 33. The Home Training of the Blind Child, 1927.
- No. 34. The Juvenile Court in Law and the Juvenile Court in Action, 1930.
- No. 35. Infant Deaths in a Canadian City, 1928.
- No. 36. Child Welfare Legislation in Canada, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.
- No. 37. The Recidivist Group and Custodial Care, 1928.
- *No. 38. Sex Education in the Child Welfare Programme, 1928.
- *No. 39. "Several Years After." Report of Juvenile Immigration Survey, 1928.
- No. 40. "In Answer to Your Query" (Directory of Child Welfare Agencies), 1928.
- No. 41. Maintenance Costs of Children Granted Public Aid in Canada. (At Press).
- *No. 42. Recreation: A Suggested National Programme, 1928.
- No. 43. Canadian Legislation re the Age of Consent and the Age of Marriage, 1928.
- No. 44. Save the Baby from Rickets.
- No. 45. Play and Play Material for the Pre-School Child, 1929.
- No. 46. Legislation: Canada and Her Provinces Affecting the Status and Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents, 1929.
- No. 46a. Comparative Summary: Legislation of Canada and Her Provinces Affecting the Status and Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents, 1929.
- No. 47. An Investment in Health—School Lunches for Rural Districts, 1929.
- *No. 48. Youth in Revolt, 1930.
- No. 49. Private Home Care for Children in Need, 1930.
- No. 50. The Council of Social Agencies in the Community. (Reprint, May 1930 Bulletin.)
- No. 51. The Protection of Child Life. A Story in Pictures, 1930.
- No. 52. The Relationship between Public and Private Agencies in the Family Field.
- No. 53. The Family Court, 1930.
- No. 54. Provisions for Maternal and Child Welfare. (At Press).
- No. 55. The Non-Academic Child. (At Press).
- No. 56. Protection Against Diphtheria. (At Press).

Charts—(Wall Size)—

- Nos. 1, 7, 10, 14. Infant Mortality Rates in Sixty Canadian cities (Statistics 1924, 1925, 1926, 1928).
- No. 9, 12, 16. Is your District Safe for Babies? (Rural Infant Mortality Rates, 1925, 1926, 1928).
- Nos. 2, 8, 11, 15. Why Our Babies Die. (Statistics, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928).
- No. 4. Illiteracy Breeds Illiteracy, 1921 Census.
- No. 6. Child Placing is Child Saving.
- No. 5. The Vicious Treadmill (Illiteracy in Cities—1921 Census).
- No. 13. A Blot on the Map of Canada. (English and French).

- Posters (at cost)—No. 1. "The Gay Adventurers." No. 4. "Baby's Stomach is Very Small."
- No. 2. "The Protection of the Child." No. 5. "Have You a Clean Bill of Health."
- No. 3. "Every Canadian's Heritage." No. 6. "The Porridge Party."
- No. 7. "The Sun Baby."

Pre-Natal Letters—(In English and French). A series of nine letters giving pre-natal help and advice. (Free).

Post-Natal Letters—A series of twelve letters giving post-natal help and advice. (Free).

Child Welfare Problems in Habit Formation and Training—(A series of six pamphlets). (Free).

Patterns—Layette Patterns and Patterns for Abdominal and Hose Supports. (At cost).

Diet Folders—Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—dealing with the child's diet from birth to school age. (At cost).

Health Record Forms—For the use of physicians, clinics, conferences, etc. (At cost).

Record Forms—(1) Child's History. (2) Family History. For the use of children's agencies, institutions, etc. (At cost). (3) Physical Record Forms for Institutions. (At cost).

Annually—Proceedings and Papers of the Annual Meeting and Conference.

Official Organ—"Child and Family Welfare," issued bi-monthly.

*Out of print.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare

Founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health.
406 PLAZA BLDG., OTTAWA, CANADA.

OBJECTS.

1. To promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and otherwise, the general aims of the Council :
 - (1) By an annual deliberative meeting, held preferably in September or May, of each year
 - (2) By the activities of subsections of membership on Child Hygiene, The Child in Industry, Recreation and Education, The Child in Need of Special Care, The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child.
 - (3) By affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and the Council's constituent bodies.
 - (4) By such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.
2. To arrange for an annual conference on Child Welfare matters.
3. To co-ordinate the Child Welfare programs of its constituent bodies.

MEMBERSHIP.

- The membership shall be of two groups, institutional and individual.
- (1) Institutional membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Child Welfare wholly or in part included in their program, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
 - (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in Child Welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada or not.
 - (3) All classes of members shall have equal rights of vote and speech in all meetings of the Council.

FEES.

1. National Organizations Annual Fee, \$5.00—Representatives: 3.
2. Provincial Organizations Annual Fee, \$3.00—Representatives: 2.
3. Municipal Organizations Annual Fee, \$2.00—Representatives: 1.
4. Individual Members Annual Fee, \$1.00—Representatives: 1.

In electing the Governing Council and the Executive, all members will be grouped according to their registration by the Treasurer.

Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other publications as may be published from time to time.

EXECUTIVE 1929-1930.

Past President—
Mr. A. P. Paget, Winnipeg, Man.

President—
Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice Presidents—
Dr. H. E. Young, Victoria, B.C.
F. N. Stapleford, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

Treasurer—
Mme. Jules Tessier, Quebec, Que.

Child Welfare Division—
Chairman, Robert E. Mills, Toronto, Ont.

Family Welfare Division—
Chairman, G. B. Clarke, Montreal, Que.

Executive Secretary—
Miss Charlotte Whitton, M.A., Ottawa, Ont.

Advisory Committee on Child Welfare.

French Speaking Section—
Chairman, Mme. P. E. Marchand Ottawa, Ont.

Child Hygiene—
Chairman, Dr. J. T. Phair, Toronto, Ont.

The Child in Employment—
Chairman, Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont.

Education—
Chairman, Mrs. W. T. B. Mitchell, Montreal, Que.

Recreation—
Chairman, Capt. Wm. Bowie, Montreal, Que.

Child Care and Protection—
Chairman, W. A. Weston, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.

Delinquency—
Chairman, Mr. Harry Atkinson, Portage la Prairie, Man.

The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child—
Chairman, Dr. D. N. MacLachlan, Toronto Ont.

Advisory Committee on Family Welfare—

Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid, Montreal, Que.
Mr. J. H. T. Falk, Montreal, Que.
Col. L. R. Lafleche, Ottawa, Ont.
Miss Thelma Williams, Ottawa, Ont.
Rev. Father Haley, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. G. Cameron Parker, Toronto, Ont.
Miss D. Farncomb, Oshawa, Ont.
Miss Dorothy King, Montreal, Que.

Governing Council.

Mrs. John A. Stewart, Perth, Ont.
Mr. C. S. MacDonald, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. C. L. Burton, Toronto, Ont.
Mr. C. A. Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.
Miss H. Dykeman, Saint John, N.B.
Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. R. J. Macdonald, Saskatoon, Sask.
Mrs. Harold Riley, Calgary, Alta.
Judge E. H. Biais, Halifax, N.S.
Miss Olive Snyder, Victoria, B.C.
Miss Laura Holland, Vancouver, B.C.
Miss Mary MacPhedran, Vancouver, B.C.
Mme. A. Thibaudeau, Montreal, Que.
Miss Gertrude Childs, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. J. S. Driscoll, Toronto, Ont.
Dr. F. S. Burke, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. A. M. Belding, Saint John, N.B.
W. McL. Clarke, Montreal, Que.
Miss Mae Reid, Montreal, Que.
Miss Maica Friedman, Montreal, Que.

Honourary Counsel.

Senator the Hon. R. Dandurand, K.C.
W. L. Scott, Esq., K.C., Ottawa.
W. L. Hall, Esq., K.C., Halifax.
Judge P. A. Choquette, Quebec.

Advisory Finance Committee.

Hon. Senator H. H. Horsey, Ottawa, Ont.
John B. Laidlaw, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
C. L. Burton, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
J. M. Macdonell, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
W. H. Carruthers, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
John Lalor, Esq., Toronto, Ont.
James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, Man.
Philip Fisher, Esq., Montreal, Que.
R. O. Sweeney, Montreal, Que.
James Brierley, Esq., Montreal, Que.
Col. Nelson Spencer, Vancouver, B.C.
W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, Ont.
Hon. Senator D. O. L'Esperance, Quebec, Que.
Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Perth, Ont.

